

Office of National Drug Control Policy



THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY, 1998: *Budget Summary*

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Budget Summary

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I. Message From The Director



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Washington, D.C. 20503

February 1998

Message From the Director:

This Fiscal Year 1999 *Budget Summary* is the companion volume to the 1998 *National Drug Control Strategy*, transmitted to Congress by the President in February 1998. The *Budget Summary* details the means by which our long-term strategic vision can be implemented, measured, and adapted to secure our goal of reducing drug use and its consequences in America.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) has identified and summarized here those activities most critical to our mission of reducing illegal drug use. The Administration's drug control budget continues to support those programs that have been effective and introduces new initiatives to address specific needs in FY 1999 through FY 2003.

The *Budget Summary* is organized into two major sections. The Executive Summary highlights critical drug control programs by Executive Department and major interagency initiative. The Agency Budget Summary section provides an agency-by-agency review of specific drug control programs organized by each goal of the Strategy and a discussion of the FY 1999 drug budget request. Significantly, for the first time this document also provides preliminary estimates of drug control resources for the outyears.

This volume is intended as a helpful reference document for the Congress, the Federal community, academics, and other groups interested in this field. The Budget Summary is part of ONDCP's continuing efforts to keep policymakers and the public apprised of important Federal drug control programs and funding priorities.

Barry R. McCaffrey
Director

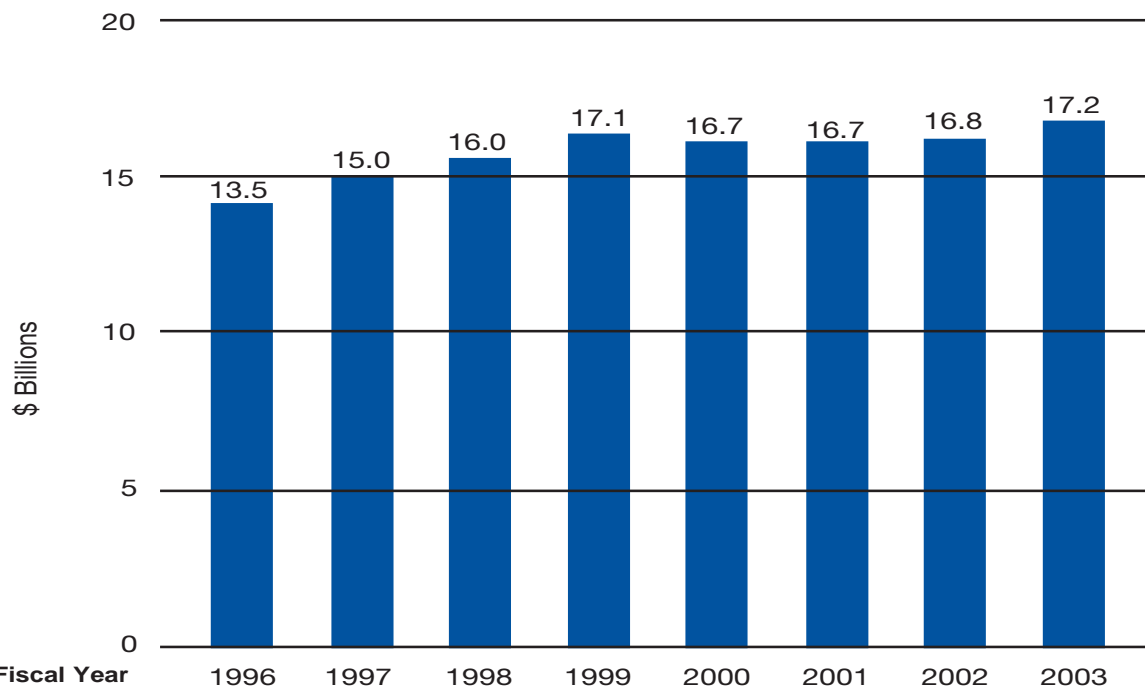
II. Executive Summary

THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET: FY 1999 - FY 2003

The FY 1999 - FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget supports the five goals and 32 objectives of the *National Drug Control Strategy* and is structured to make progress towards the performance targets and impact measures contemplated in the national drug control Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME) system, now under development. In total, funding recommended for FY 1999 is \$17.1 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion (+6.8%) over the FY 1998 enacted level. A summary of drug-control spending for FY 1996 through FY 2003 is presented in Figure 1.

The outyears presented in this five-year budget are derivative of the total outyear figures by bureau and department included in the *President's FY 1999 Budget*. Generally, these funding levels include resources for FY 2000 through FY 2003 to continue new initiatives approved in FY 1999. However, in most cases the outyear budget does not include growth for current programs or spending to initiate activities not already proposed for funding in FY 1999. Given these conventions, the outyears are subject to change as programs are evaluated and the scope and structure of drug control initiatives are given further consideration beyond the FY 1999 budget. The five-year drug control budget, which reflects the long-term resource needs of each agency, must be constructed through an iterative process

Figure 1— National Drug Control Budget



that will take approximately three years to perfect. As part of this ongoing effort, revisions to the out-years may include program adjustments in critical areas as well as realignments based on performance. The five-year budget presentation in this document is only a first step and should not be considered as a final plan.

SPENDING BY DEPARTMENT

Proposed funding by Executive Department for FY 1999 to FY 2003 is displayed in Table 1. Over the five-year planning period, the additional resources provided for supply-reduction programs in the Departments of Justice, Treasury, Transportation, State, and Defense would support security along the southwest border; additional efforts in the Andean region, Mexico and the Caribbean; and enforcement operations targeting domestic sources of illegal drugs. Also through FY 2003, demand-reduction efforts by the Departments of Health and Human Services and Education would support programs to increase public drug treatment, provide basic research on drug abuse and addiction, and initiate new prevention efforts aimed at school children. The following increases in drug-control funding are included in the President's FY 1999 budget:

- **Defense:** The FY 1999 budget for the Department of Defense (DoD) would increase by a net of \$35.1 million from the FY 1998 enacted level. The total FY 1999 DoD drug budget includes an increase of \$75.4 million to support counterdrug activities in the Andean region (\$60.8 million), operations in the Caribbean (\$8.5 million), training of Mexican counterdrug forces (\$4.0 million), and a transfer of funds for reconnaissance missions (\$2.1 million). The request also includes an additional \$15 million for the National Guard.
- **Education: School Drug-Prevention Coordinators (\$50 million)**—This initiative will fund about 1,300 paid drug-prevention coordinators. Each coordinator will develop and direct drug-prevention programs in five middle schools. In total, this initiative will provide prevention services for 6,500 middle schools.
- **Health and Human Services:**
 - **SAMHSA**—A top priority in this budget is the federal government's efforts to mobilize resources to increase substance abuse treatment services nationwide. SAMHSA's **\$200 million** (\$143 million drug-related) increase in budget authority

Table 1: Drug Spending by Department (\$ Millions)

Department	FY 98 Enacted	FY 99 Request	Planning Level				% Change 98-03
			FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	
Defense	\$847.7	\$882.8	\$870.0	\$886.1	\$896.2	\$911.8	+8%
Education	685.3	739.7	741.7	743.9	746.1	748.5	+9%
HHS	2,522.5	2,812.9	2,812.9	2,812.9	2,812.9	2,812.9	+12%
Justice	7,260.5	7,670.0	7,317.3	7,234.8	7,242.5	7,443.5	+3%
ONDCP	428.2	449.4	449.4	449.4	449.4	449.4	+5%
State	211.5	256.5	263.5	270.5	278.5	286.5	+35%
Transportation	455.0	515.2	528.9	514.9	514.9	514.9	+13%
Treasury	1,327.9	1,388.1	1,317.0	1,322.9	1,337.2	1,359.2	+2%
Veterans Affairs	1,097.2	1,139.1	1,183.1	1,226.9	1,275.3	1,375.7	+25%
All Other	<u>1,141.6</u>	<u>1,215.9</u>	<u>1,217.0</u>	<u>1,236.4</u>	<u>1,258.2</u>	<u>1,280.7</u>	<u>+12%</u>
Total	\$15,977.4	\$17,069.8	\$16,700.9	\$16,698.8	\$16,811.3	\$17,183.2	+8%

for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Performance Partnership Grant will support efforts to close the treatment gap.

- **FDA & CDC—Youth Tobacco Initiative (\$146 million)**—In FY 1999, this initiative provides an additional \$100 million for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and an additional \$46 million to the Centers for Disease Control. This program will target cigarette smoking by underage youth, which has been identified as a gateway behavior for drug use. As part of this effort, FDA will expand its enforcement activities and CDC will conduct further research on the health risks of nicotine, additives, and other potentially toxic compounds in tobacco.
- **NIH—Drug and Underage Alcohol Research (\$51 million)**—This initiative will allow NIH (NIDA and NIAAA) to expand research on drug and underage alcohol use. Research on underage alcohol and drug addiction among children and adolescents, as well as chronic drug users, and increased dissemination of research findings, will enhance prevention and treatment program effectiveness.
- **Justice:**
 - **DEA—Methamphetamine Initiative (\$24.5 million)**—This initiative provides DEA with 223 positions, including 100 special agents, to address the growth of methamphetamine trafficking, production, and abuse across the United States. New funding for DEA in FY 1999 also includes a **Heroin Initiative (\$14.9 million)**. This program combats heroin trafficking, production, and distribution networks operating in the United States and increases U.S. investigative and intelligence presence in countries involved in the trafficking of drugs and other controlled substances from Southeast and Southwest

Asia. This enhancement includes 155 positions, including 100 special agents.

- **Office of Justice Programs (OJP)—Drug Intervention Program (\$85 million)**—This new program seeks to break the cycle of drug abuse and violence by assisting state and local governments, state and local courts, and Indian tribal governments to develop and implement drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders. Because considerable drug use has been documented among people within the criminal justice system, this program will provide guidance and resources to help eligible jurisdictions institute policies that support treatment for drug offenders.
- **Border Patrol (\$163.2 million, \$24.5 million drug-related)**—This enhancement includes 1,000 new border patrol agents, primarily for the southwest border. These new resources will continue expansion of the Border Patrol's strategy of "prevention through deterrence" along the Southwest Border. Also included is funding to continue deployment of the Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System and Remote Video Surveillance (ISIS/RVS) equipment. ISIS/RVS will enable the Border Patrol to allocate agents more efficiently based on current information regarding illegal alien traffic. In addition to this technology, funding is included to erect and maintain border barriers and expand other infrastructure that will improve enforcement between ports-of-entry.
- **ONDCP: Special Forfeiture Fund (\$34 million)**—This net increase for FY 1999 includes \$10 million for a Chronic User Study, which will develop national estimates of the size and composition of this population. A pilot project for this research, conducted in FY 1997 in Cook County, Illinois, concluded that chronic users are significantly under-counted in current surveys. FY 1999 funding for the Special

Forfeiture Fund includes \$20 million for grants that continue implementation of the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997. This is an increase of \$10 million over FY 1998.

- **State: International Country Support (\$45 million)**—Included in this increase are funds to build on FY 1998 support for Andean nations involved in interdiction and counterdrug law enforcement operations. This effort will expand crop eradication and alternative development programs to reduce illicit coca cultivation.
- **Transportation: U.S. Coast Guard (\$35.7 million)**—Most of the drug-related increase (\$32.8 million) requested in FY 1999 will provide for capital improvements to enhance the Coast Guard's interdiction capabilities, particularly in the Caribbean. The FY 1999 request includes funding for improved sensors on C-130 aircraft, additional coastal patrol craft, and expansion of the Coast Guard's deep water assets.
- **Treasury: U.S. Customs Service (\$66.4 million)**—Customs FY 1999 request includes a total increase of \$66.4 million

for counterdrug operations. Of this total, \$54.0 million is requested for non-intrusive inspection technologies. The request supports two seaport X-ray systems as well as \$41 million for non-intrusive technology, such as mobile and fixed-site X-ray systems for land border ports-of-entry along the southwest border.

SPENDING BY STRATEGY GOAL

Funding by *Strategy* goal is summarized in Figure 2 and the accompanying table. Over the five-year planning period, funding priorities include resources to reduce drug use by young people (Goal 1), make treatment available to chronic users (Goal 3), significantly stop the flow of drugs at our borders (Goal 4), and target sources of illegal drugs and crime associated with criminal enterprises (Goals 2 and 5). By FY 2003, funding for Goal 1 will be \$2.0 billion, an increase of 14 percent over FY 1998 and nearly \$4 billion for Goal 3, an increase of 14 percent. Further, multi-agency efforts, which target ports-of-entry and the southwest border, will expand funding for Goal 4 to \$1.7 billion by FY 2003, an increase of 11 percent. Funding for Goal 2 will be \$6.6 billion, by FY 2003. Resources devoted to Goal 5 will reach \$2.9 billion, by FY 2003, an increase of 10 percent.

Figure 2
Drug Funding by—Goal FY 1999

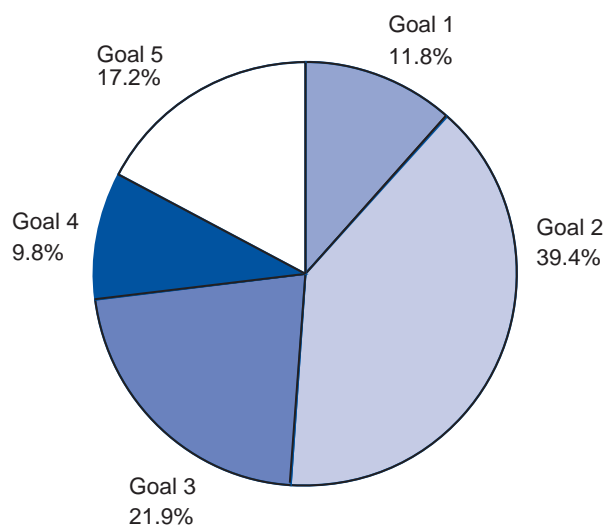


Table 2: Drug Funding by Goal (\$ Millions)

Goal	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	% Change 98-03
1. Reduce Youth Drug Use	\$1,760.0	\$2,016.0	\$2,005.2	\$2,007.4	\$2,009.7	\$2,012.0	+14%
2. Reduce Drug-Related Crime	6,522.3	6,724.1	6,327.0	6,270.5	6,334.2	6,559.4	+1%**
3. Reduce Consequences	3,486.9	3,732.0	3,781.1	3,822.6	3,874.2	3,979.8	+14%
4. Shield Air, Land & Sea Frontiers	1,527.3	1,669.3	1,666.2	1,661.9	1,671.8	1,692.0	+11%
5. Reduce Sources of Supply	2,681.0	2,928.4	2,921.5	2,936.3	2,921.4	2,940.0	+10%
Total	\$15,977.4	\$17,069.8	\$16,700.9	\$16,698.8	\$16,811.3	\$17,183.2	+8%

**Most of the change in this Goal from the FY1999 level is associated with the reduction in FY 2000 and the subsequent expiration in FY 2001 of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). For FY 1999, the drug related portion of the COPS program is \$468.6 million.

FEDERAL FUNDING PRIORITIES: FY 1999 - FY 2003

The 1998 *National Drug Control Strategy* is a ten-year plan. The *Strategy* is supported by a five-year budget from FY 1999 through FY 2003. The federal budget includes the following major programs, which will continue to be priorities for funding over this planning period. Through at least FY 2003, funding for these programs will be emphasized through ONDCP's drug budget certification authorities.

- **Media Campaign (\$195 million in FY 1999):** ONDCP is setting in motion a \$195 million Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, which will use the full power of the media—from TV to the Internet—to teach kids about the dangers of drugs. This campaign is designed to discourage drug use by youth, increase the perception of risk and disapproval associated with drugs, and encourage parents and other adult leaders to talk to children about drugs.
- **School Drug-Prevention Coordinators (\$50 million enhancement in FY 1999):** This pro-

gram will be funded through a competitive grant under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program. It will provide public schools with grants for local educational agencies to pay salaries and benefits for about 1,300 school coordinators in FY 1999. Assuming that each coordinator will be able to serve five schools, the FY 1999 request will fund coordinators for approximately 6,500 middle schools nationwide. School Drug-Prevention Coordinators will be responsible for:

- Assessing and analyzing their schools' drug and crime problems
- Identifying research-based drug and violence prevention programs to address these problems
- Assisting teachers, coaches, counselors, principals, and other school officials in implementing these programs
- Working with the community to ensure that student needs are linked with available resources

- Identifying alternative funding for drug prevention initiatives
- **Close the Public System Treatment Gap (\$143 million enhancement in FY 1999):** Nationwide, there continues to be a great need for drug treatment, especially for chronic users of illegal substances. The number of people needing but not obtaining treatment, or “the gap,” is estimated at approximately 1.7 million. In FY 1999, the President’s budget includes an additional \$200 million (\$143 million drug-related) for the Substance Abuse Block Grant administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).
- **Port & Border Security Initiative (\$105 million enhancement in FY 1999):** In FY 1999, this initiative includes funding to expand INS by 1,000 Border Patrol agents and 100 Land Border inspectors (\$25.7 million in drug-related resources); \$46 million for the Customs Service, including \$41 million for non-intrusive inspection systems; \$15 million for the National Guard; and \$3.6 million to enhance Coast Guard operations in the western Caribbean and eastern Pacific.

Over the five-year planning period, this initiative seeks to improve security and enhance drug interdiction along all U.S. air, land, and sea frontiers and at all ports-of-entry. This effort will incorporate existing and planned federal drug-interdiction and investigative initiatives along U.S. borders and ports-of-entry. This initiative includes:

 - Increases for INS inspectors and border patrol agents
 - Increases in Customs staff
 - Increases for Coast Guard drug-related maritime law enforcement in the western Caribbean and eastern Pacific
 - Acquisition and deployment of drug-detection technologies
 - Infrastructure, technology, and support functions for all programs under this initiative
- **Andean Coca Reduction Initiative (\$78 million enhancement in FY 1999):** This program includes an additional \$61 million in support from the Department of Defense and at least an additional \$17 million in assistance to Andean Ridge countries from the Department of State. As part of a long-term plan, this initiative seeks to reduce coca leaf cultivation in Andean Ridge countries. To achieve this goal requires the integration of law-enforcement and interdiction measures, which disrupt cocaine exports with alternative development programs that provide licit income encouraging the cultivation of legal crops. This program also supports interdiction and law enforcement in the transit zone and transit countries to complement source-country counterdrug efforts. Key elements of this initiative through FY 2003 include:
 - Expand alternative development in Peru to increase licit employment and income to replace drug-crop cultivation
 - Support host-nation efforts to interdict the flow of coca base and cocaine
 - Expand support to Peruvian and Colombian riverine interdiction programs to control drug-producing regions
 - Support host nation efforts to expand law enforcement control within growing areas.
 - Develop a program to support Peruvian waterways management program which establishes control over ports and waterways
 - Expand support to Colombian aerial eradication programs
 - Expand support to source nation efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations
 - Support efforts by the Bolivian government to achieve net coca reduction through comprehensive community-based alternative-development programs and law enforcement efforts

- **Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative (\$49 million enhancement in FY 1999):** This initiative includes an additional \$25 million to support Coast Guard drug interdiction operations, including \$11 million in total for upgrades in sensors for C-130 aircraft and commercial communication satellites. Additional funding of \$10 million is requested to enhance DEA field offices and foreign operations; \$8 million is requested for DoD SOUTHCOM activities in the Caribbean; and \$6 million for Department of State counterdrug funding in the Caribbean.

Over the five-year budget planning period, counter-drug programs for the Caribbean will continue to emphasize illegal drug trafficking and violence in South Florida, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the independent states and territories of the eastern Caribbean. This initiative also includes:

- Implementing mutual cooperative security agreements between the U.S. and Caribbean nations and territories
 - Continue to implement commitments made by the President of the United States during the Caribbean Summit held in Barbados
 - Expanding assistance to Caribbean nations participating in regional interdiction operations to support development of their maritime law enforcement capabilities
 - Training, equipment upgrades, and maintenance support for Caribbean drug-control efforts
- **Mexican Initiative (\$8 million enhancement in FY 1999):** The President's budget supports this initiative through an increase of \$4 million to DoD's budget to expand training for Mexican counterdrug forces; \$3 million in foreign assistance from the Department of State; and over \$1 million to strengthen DEA's drug program capabilities. Over the five-year planning period for the budget, programs will be targeted that

will reduce the flow of illicit drugs from Mexico into the U.S. and dismantle organizations trafficking in drugs and money laundering. This initiative supports agreements made during the President's visit last year to Mexico. Specifically, it emphasizes training for special vetted units of Mexican law enforcement personnel and prosecutors, the judiciary, special rapid response military units engaged in counter-drug operations, and health service providers involved in treatment programs. The programs also support Operation CAPER FOCUS and continue ongoing support to Operation BORDER SHIELD, U.S. Government support to the Northern Border Response Force, U.S. Government detection and monitoring missions in Mexican airspace and territorial seas, and the establishment of a joint law enforcement investigative capability in the Bilateral Border Task Forces.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND RESOURCES

The *Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988* requires ONDCP to report on spending for programs dedicated to supply reduction and demand reduction activities. Of the total \$17.1 billion requested for FY 1999, \$11.2 billion is for supply reduction programs (66 percent) and \$5.9 billion is for demand reduction (34 percent). The ratio of spending for supply and demand reduction is the same as for FY 1998. Of the total increase of \$1.1 billion in resources requested for FY 1999, \$602 million is requested for supply reduction, and \$491 million is requested for demand reduction.

Although examining the federal drug-control budget by supply and demand reduction components has been a conventional approach, the breakout of these data in this way produces a somewhat artificial accounting of resources spent on Federal drug control. This division overlooks the fact that many supply reduction activities are intrinsic functions of the federal government. Control of our national borders and international counterdrug programs, for example, are performed only by the federal government. By contrast, most demand reduction activities are responsibilities that are shared by various levels of government and the private sector. Furthermore, some programs listed

under supply reduction include a variety of criminal justice activities that are not narrowly focused on drug control alone. This includes, for example, the \$1.0 billion in the drug budget spent on prosecution or the \$2.8 billion spent on Federal prisons. Therefore, including these resources in the supply/demand calculation overstates the importance of supply reduction in the overall Federal effort and understates the true proportion of the drug budget devoted to demand reduction activities.

OTHER INITIATIVES

In addition to funding identified, other federal initiatives enacted into law, or currently being contemplated, could affect resources available for national drug-control activities over the five-year budget planning period. Such programs include:

- **Southwest Border Infrastructure**—Advances in technology over the past several years are increasingly making it possible to improve the flow of licit goods and people across our national borders while screening out illicit goods — especially narcotics. As a result, the President has asked ONDCP to look at how to take advantage of these new, non-intrusive technologies as part of an overall plan to improve commercial and passenger traffic on the Southwest Border, while achieving our national security goals. As part of the Administration's proposal for reauthorization of the Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act (ISTEA), resources will be identified under this legislation to improve technology and infrastructure.
- **Welfare to Work**—Over the next three years, the Department of Labor will award \$3 billion for Welfare to Work grants to states and local communities to help welfare recipients enter the workforce. These resources will be directed to long-term welfare recipients facing specific barriers to employment, including those who need treatment for a substance abuse problem. At this point, ONDCP and the Department of Labor have not estimated the number of participants that will be served by these grants for substance abuse treatment. These data are expected by June 1998.
- **Substance Abuse and Child Protection Services**—As part of the *Adoption and Safe Families Act* enacted in 1997, the Secretary of Health and Human Services is required to prepare a report to Congress which describes the extent and scope of the problem of substance abuse in the child welfare population, the types of services provided to these children, and the outcomes from the provision of these services. The report is also to include recommendations for any legislation that may be needed to improve the coordination in providing these services to children at risk.
- **Drug Testing & Treatment in the Criminal Justice System**—More than half of the offenders in our criminal justice system are estimated to have a substance abuse problem. Promoting coerced abstinence within the criminal justice system is critical to breaking the cycle of crime and drugs. To address the drug abuse problem and reduce the rate of recidivism within the criminal justice system, the Administration will propose legislation to give states the flexibility to use their federal prison construction and substance abuse treatment funds for the full range of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment for offenders. The resources associated with this effort are not yet known. It is anticipated that several states would, if allowed, use prison construction funds for criminal justice drug testing and treatment programs. The long-term benefits associated with this effort would reduce the requirement for new prison construction by reducing drug use and its related criminal activities.

III. Drug Control Funding Tables

Table 3. Federal Drug Control Spending By Function, FY 1997 - FY 1999

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Function	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request	FY 98 - FY 99 Change	
				\$	%
Criminal Justice System	\$7,684.4	\$8,187.2	\$8,544.0	\$356.8	4.4%
Drug Treatment	2,756.2	2,885.6	3,092.2	206.5	7.2%
Drug Prevention	1,643.3	1,926.4	2,158.8	232.4	12.1%
International	416.7	500.0	548.1	48.1	9.6%
Interdiction	1,723.3	1,615.3	1,805.2	189.9	11.8%
Research	655.2	679.5	725.1	45.6	6.7%
Intelligence	154.2	183.3	196.5	13.2	7.2%
Total	\$15,033.2	\$15,977.4	\$17,069.8	\$1,092.4	6.8%
Function Areas					
Demand Reduction	\$4,942.9	\$5,376.6	\$5,867.1	\$490.5	9.1%
Percentage	33%	34%	34%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	7,950.4	8,485.5	8,849.5	364.0	4.3%
Percentage	53%	53%	52%		
International	416.7	500.0	548.1	48.1	9.6%
Percentage	3%	3%	3%		
Interdiction	1,723.3	1,615.3	1,805.2	189.9	11.8%
Percentage	11%	10%	11%		
Total	\$15,033.2	\$15,977.4	\$17,069.8	\$1,092.4	6.8%
Supply/Demand Split					
Supply	\$10,090.3	\$10,600.8	\$11,202.7	\$601.9	5.7%
Percentage	67%	66%	66%		
Demand	4,942.9	5,376.6	5,867.1	490.5	9.1%
Percentage	33%	34%	34%		
Total	\$15,033.2	\$15,977.4	\$17,069.8	\$1,092.4	6.8%
Demand Components					
Prevention (w/ Research)	\$1,874.0	\$2,167.4	\$2,421.1	\$253.7	11.7%
Treatment (w/ Research)	\$3,068.9	\$3,209.1	\$3,446.0	\$236.8	7.4%
Demand Research, Total	\$543.4	\$564.5	\$616.1	\$51.6	9.1%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)					

Table 4. Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1997 - FY 1999

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request
Department of Agriculture			
Agricultural Research Service	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$4.7
U.S. Forest Service	5.8	6.0	6.8
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	15.2	15.7	16.3
Total, Agriculture	25.7	26.4	27.8
Corporation for National & Community Service	30.4	34.3	39.0
Department of Defense	940.1	847.7	882.8
Department of Education	679.1	685.3	739.7
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families	59.1	56.5	56.5
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	82.5	107.0	153.0
Food and Drug Administration	4.9	34.0	134.0
Health Care Financing Administration	320.0	360.0	400.0
Health Resources and Services Administration	46.2	47.9	51.6
Indian Health Service	42.8	42.9	51.9
National Institute of Health (NIDA & NIAAA)	525.6	554.6	605.8
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,311.2	1,319.6	1,360.1
Total, HHS	2,392.3	2,522.5	2,812.9
Department of Housing and Urban Development	290.0	310.0	310.0
Intelligence Community Management Account	27.0	27.0	27.0
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	16.0	21.3	21.9
Bureau of Land Management	5.0	5.0	5.0
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Park Service	9.3	9.4	9.5
Total, Interior	31.4	36.7	37.4
The Federal Judiciary	599.5	633.3	698.4
Department of Justice			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	395.0	416.0	430.0
U.S. Attorneys	164.8	185.1	207.2
Bureau of Prisons	1,842.9	1,935.2	2,166.6
Community Oriented Policing Services	414.5	471.9	468.6
Criminal Division	25.9	27.7	29.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,056.9	1,200.0	1,255.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	802.2	825.4	914.1
Federal Prisoner Detention	221.7	246.4	279.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	324.1	400.3	439.1
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	359.4	295.0	304.0
INTERPOL	0.8	0.5	0.4
U.S. Marshals Service	264.8	272.6	289.9
Office of Justice Programs	830.2	984.0	886.2
Tax Division	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total, Justice	\$6,703.7	\$7,260.5	\$7,670.0

Table 4. Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1997 - FY 1999 (continued)

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request
Department of Labor	\$64.6	\$66.6	\$68.8
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Salaries and Expenses	35.8	49.2	36.4
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	140.2	162.0	162.0
Special Forfeiture Fund	112.9	217.0	251.0
Total, ONDCP	288.9	428.2	449.4
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	193.0	210.0	255.0
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1.2	1.5	1.5
Total, State	194.2	211.5	256.5
Department of Transportation			
U.S. Coast Guard	478.1	401.6	437.3
Federal Aviation Administration	19.0	22.6	25.1
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	29.5	30.7	37.8
Total, Transportation	526.7	455.0	515.2 *
Department of the Treasury			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	175.6	227.5	228.7
U.S. Customs Service	583.2	606.4	672.8
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	41.4	58.9	60.9
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	11.4	11.9	12.5
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	—	73.8	75.9
Internal Revenue Service	73.4	72.1	73.1
U.S. Secret Service	79.1	82.8	84.6
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	211.9	194.5	179.7
Total, Treasury	1,175.9	1,327.9	1,388.1
U.S. Information Agency	7.2	7.3	7.6
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,056.6	1,097.2	1,139.1
Total Drug Control Budget	\$15,033.2	\$15,977.4	\$17,069.8
Supply Reduction	\$10,090.3	\$10,600.8	\$11,202.7
Percentage of Total Drug Budget	67%	66%	66%
Demand Reduction	\$4,942.9	\$5,376.6	\$5,867.1
Percentage of Total Drug Budget	33%	34%	34%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

* The FY 1999 level for the Department of Transportation includes \$15 million for drug control infrastructure improvements along the Southwest Border which will be funded through the Federal Highway Trust Fund under an authority proposed as part of the *National Economic Crossroads Transportation Efficiency Act* (NEXTEA).

Table 5. National Drug Control Budget by Function, FY 1986 - 1999

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
(\$ Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Enacted	Request
FUNCTIONAL AREAS:														
Demand Reduction														
— Drug Abuse Treatment	635.7	827.1	868.5	1,148.2	1,638.9	1,877.3	2,204.7	2,251.6	2,398.7	2,692.0	2,553.8	2,756.2	2,885.6	3,092.2
— Drug Abuse Prevention	145.0	444.3	464.7	725.4	1,238.0	1,479.2	1,538.7	1,556.4	1,597.4	1,559.1	1,400.7	1,643.3	1,926.4	2,158.8
— Prevention Research	40.8	65.9	73.4	81.0	127.7	150.6	157.5	164.3	174.8	179.6	212.2	230.7	241.0	262.3
— Treatment Research	46.9	76.1	76.5	124.9	160.2	187.9	194.4	242.0	253.6	261.2	282.8	312.7	323.5	353.8
Total Demand Reduction	868.4	1,413.3	1,483.1	2,079.5	3,164.8	3,695.0	4,095.3	4,214.3	4,424.5	4,691.9	4,449.5	4,942.9	5,376.6	5,867.1
Percentage	30%	29%	32%	31%	32%	34%	34%	35%	36%	35%	33%	33%	34%	34%
Domestic Law Enforcement														
— Criminal Justice System	1,073.9	1,744.7	1,992.6	2,761.4	4,237.5	4,385.6	4,943.0	5,692.4	5,903.2	6,756.9	7,164.9	7,684.4	8,187.2	8,544.0
— Other Research	11.3	15.6	21.9	24.8	39.8	111.6	152.6	91.9	91.9	101.4	114.3	111.8	115.0	109.0
— Intelligence	35.6	47.2	52.8	53.4	64.9	104.1	98.6	138.1	123.9	125.0	114.5	154.2	183.3	196.5
Total Domestic Law Enforcement	1,120.9	1,807.5	2,067.3	2,839.6	4,342.2	4,601.3	5,194.3	5,922.3	6,118.9	6,983.3	7,393.7	7,950.4	8,485.5	8,849.5
Percentage	39%	38%	44%	43%	44%	42%	44%	49%	50%	53%	55%	53%	53%	52%
International Percentage	147.7	220.9	209.3	304.0	500.1	633.4	660.4	523.4	329.4	295.8	289.8	416.7	500.0	548.1
Percentage	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Interdiction Percentage	744.0	1,350.5	948.1	1,440.7	1,751.9	2,027.9	1,960.2	1,511.1	1,311.6	1,280.1	1,321.0	1,723.3	1,615.3	1,805.2
Percentage	26%	28%	20%	22%	18%	19%	16%	12%	11%	10%	10%	11%	10%	11%
TOTALS	2,881.0	4,792.2	4,707.8	6,663.7	9,758.9	10,957.6	11,910.1	12,171.1	12,184.4	13,251.2	13,454.0	15,033.2	15,977.4	17,069.8

IV. Agency Budget Summaries

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 5	<u>\$4.712</u>	<u>\$4.709</u>	<u>\$4.709</u>
Total	\$4.712	\$4.709	\$4.709
Drug Resources by Function			
Research and Development	<u>\$4.712</u>	<u>\$4.709</u>	<u>\$4.709</u>
Total	\$4.712	\$4.709	\$4.709
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Crop Eradication Research:			
Chemical and Biocontrol	\$2.581	\$2.578	\$2.578
Alternatives and Narcotic Crop Substitutes	0.713	0.713	0.713
Estimate and Detect Illicit Narcotic			
Crop Production Worldwide	0.745	0.745	0.745
Support Law Enforcement Agencies			
Through Programs Oriented Towards			
Narcotic Plant Identification and Chemistry	<u>0.673</u>	<u>0.673</u>	<u>0.673</u>
Total	\$4.712	\$4.709	\$4.709
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	11	11	11
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$716.8	\$744.8	\$776.8
Drug Percentage	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%

II. METHODOLOGY

- ARS maintains an automated system for tracking full-time equivalency (FTE), and the costs and resources assigned to each identifiable research program. The Research Management Information System (RMIS) is this agency's basic management database. This system is used to develop and track resource estimates for all ARS projects.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The ARS has been involved in narcotics-related research since 1972, when requested by the White House Drug Policy Coordinator and the Department of State to evaluate eradication options for illicit cultivation overseas, in cooperation with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs (UNDND).
- The ARS research program supports the President's National Drug Control Strategy by providing science support to other Federal agencies in the areas of illicit crop eradication, intelligence (drug crop estimates and identification) and alternative crop programs in producing countries. Coordination is conducted through various mechanisms with both Federal and international organizations.
- Activities focus on:
 - Eradication research through a program of chemical, biological, and mechanical agents.
 - Research and development of alternative crops in producing (narcotic) countries.
 - Research into models and estimates of illicit crops overseas to support intelligence community.
 - Narcotics crop plant identification and chemistry, including detection of cannabis on U.S. public land.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The FY 1998 program includes \$4.709 million for reducing foreign and domestic sources of supply which supports Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$2.578 million for crop eradication research (chemical and biocontrol); \$0.713 million to reduce economic dependence upon illicit narcotic crops by identifying alternative crop substitutes in the Western Hemisphere; \$0.745 million to estimate and determine illicit narcotic crop production worldwide; and \$0.673 million to support law enforcement agencies through programs oriented towards narcotic plant identification and chemistry. Of the \$0.673 million, \$0.275 million is devoted to non-aerial detection/estimation of illicit cannabis concealed on U.S. public land.

1999 Request

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The FY 1999 request of \$4.709 million provides the same program level as FY 1998. These resources will fund eradication research; research and development of alternative crops; research in estimates of illicit crop cultivation overseas; and narcotic plant identification and chemistry, including cannabis detection/estimation.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Crop Eradication Research.** ARS has successfully identified six pathogens with selected control potential. Research has been undertaken to determine which herbicides can be made effective on coca. Long-term research on the biosynthetic mechanism of herbicide has been undertaken.
- **Reduce Economic Dependence Upon Illicit Narcotic Crops By Identifying Alternatives and Narcotic Crop Substitutes in the Western Hemisphere.** The ARS program seeks to rehabilitate existing industries by restoring the cocoa and coffee cultivation to economic levels for small farmers. Programs focus on rehabilitation of the cocoa industry in Peru and reducing coffee losses from pests.
- **Estimate and Detect Illicit Narcotic Crop Production Worldwide.** The USDA/ARS program supports the intelligence law enforcement and foreign affairs communities by developing accurate production models.
- **Support Law Enforcement Agencies through Program Oriented Towards Narcotic Plant Identification and Chemistry.** ARS maintains an ability to provide basic research in the following areas: narcotic plant taxonomy; DNA finger printing; plant genetics; plant alkaloid chemistry; biochemistry and molecular chemistry.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Drug Resources by Goal			
Goal 1	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125
Goal 5	<u>5.675</u>	<u>5.875</u>	<u>6.675</u>
Total	\$5.800	\$6.000	\$6.800
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$4.595	\$4.760	\$5.490
Intelligence	0.300	0.300	0.200
State and Local Assistance	0.665	0.700	0.870
Research and Development	0.115	0.115	0.115
Prevention	<u>0.125</u>	<u>0.125</u>	<u>0.125</u>
Total	\$5.800	\$6.000	\$6.800
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Detection & Monitoring	\$0.415	\$0.415	\$0.315
Law Enforcement Agency Support	5.260	5.460	6.360
Demand Reduction	<u>0.125</u>	<u>0.125</u>	<u>0.125</u>
Total	\$5.800	\$6.000	\$6.800
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	58	62	68
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,736.9	\$2,368.6	\$2,428.1
Drug Percentage	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

II. METHODOLOGY

- The U.S. Forest Service budget structure includes a Law Enforcement and Operations (LE) budget line item within the National Forest System appropriation. Within the LE budget line item, funds allocated for drug enforcement activities are based on an analysis of workload that takes into account all law enforcement responsibilities related to the mission of the Forest Service. In addition, by law the Forest Service can spend only up to \$10 million per year for activities relating to the use and production of narcotics and controlled substances on lands that it administers.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Forest Service manages 156 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 9 land utilization projects on 191.6 million acres in 43 states, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Most of this land is generally located in extremely rural areas of the United States. The law enforcement program is directed at protecting the public, employees, and the natural resources. Of the major concerns in the drug enforcement program is the production of cannabis and the risk to national forest visitors, contractors, and employees when they encounter those who are using these public lands for drug production. Reducing the use of the national forests for cannabis production is essential to maintain a safe environment for all users of the National Forest System.

- The Forest Service conducts a limited outreach program in rural areas within and adjacent to National Forest Systems lands under the “Drug Abuse Resistance Education” (D.A.R.E.) Program. The areas of participation are generally in economically depressed communities. In the areas where we have initiated this program, we have received positive feedback from the community.
- **Investigations:** Cases involving large amounts of cannabis, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, as well as cases involving clandestine labs, are targeted for investigation. These investigations are usually multi-agency in nature. Drug related assets are identified for seizure and forfeiture action as appropriate. Cannabis cultivation cases not meeting the above criteria are usually targeted for plant and site eradication, and arrests which occur in these cases are usually prosecuted in state courts.
- **Cooperative Activities:** Under this activity, funds are used to cover the cost of cooperative agreements with local LE agencies. Funds are used to reimburse State and local law enforcement agencies for their expenses as the result of their assistance in drug control operations on National Forest System lands. This assistance includes additional participation in special joint-agency task forces. Reimbursement is made on the basis of Cooperative Agreements between the Forest Service and state and local agencies. Coordination and support from these other agencies improves our drug enforcement effectiveness.
- **Detection & Monitoring:** Research is ongoing in the evaluation of new technology for detecting, locating, and monitoring cannabis activities on National Forest System lands. This involves the evaluation and development of additional ground surveillance systems to improve apprehension of individuals involved in illegal drug activities on National Forest system lands, while limiting the exposure and detection of officers performing the surveillance.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The FY 1998 program includes \$0.125 million which supports Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy. All funds are used for the D.A.R.E. program in rural areas adjacent to National Forest System lands.

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The FY 1998 program includes \$5.875 million which supports Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes Law Enforcement Agency Support and Detection and Monitoring.
- Major emphasis areas include:
 - Determine the extent of cannabis cultivation in the National Forest System and assign law enforcement resources accordingly.
 - Encourage state and local agencies to assist in drug enforcement actions within the National Forest System.

- Provide specialized training to Forest Service agents and law enforcement officers as appropriate. Have at least 70 percent of Forest Service law enforcement resources trained in drug enforcement operations.
- Increase cannabis detection through effective interpretation of ground data and airborne optical-analysis systems. Establish a task group of technical and enforcement personnel to identify and evaluate various systems which may increase the Forest Service's ability to detect cannabis cultivation sites. Coordinate Forest Service task force operations and findings with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).
- Attempt to eradicate not less than 60 percent of the cannabis grown in the National Forest System.
- Coordinate the Forest Service drug enforcement actions with the Drug Enforcement Administration, other Federal agencies, and state and local law enforcement agencies as appropriate.
- Continue to place emphasis on drug-trafficking activities along the Southwest Border.

1999 Request

- The total FY 1999 drug control budget request is \$6.8 million.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The FY 1999 program is \$0.125 million, the same as the FY 1998 enacted level.

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The FY 1999 program is \$6.675 million, \$0.8 million above the FY 1998 enacted program level. Highlights include:
- Continue to focus on investigations involving large quantities of cannabis, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, clandestine drug labs, and drug trafficking.
- Continue special Federal, State and local task force groups to work National Forests having serious drug impacts particularly in areas along the Southwest Border, Kentucky, and other southern states, where a dramatic increase in drug production and trafficking activities is occurring.
- Focus on drug trafficking threat from Canada. Western and Northern States with national forests along the Canadian border are members of Project Northstar.
- Continue use of vital National Guard Bureau and other military support resources.
- Continue intelligence collection and analysis of drug activities occurring on all National Forest System lands. Coordination of information sharing with other data bases as appropriate.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- An estimated 6,152 cannabis sites and 318,550 cannabis plants were eradicated in FY 1996. Also the Forest Service Law Enforcement personnel, in conjunction with other Federal, State, and local law

enforcement agencies, seized 7,638 pounds of processed marijuana and 575 pounds of dried and unprocessed marijuana in FY 1996.

- Of the \$2,189,557 assets seized during operations under Federal and State asset seizure and forfeiture laws, \$178,707 were reported by the U.S. Forest Service in FY 1996.
- There were 3,482 arrests made in FY 1996.
- Surveillance and detection activities have helped find chemical drug labs and dump sites on U.S. Forest Service lands. Once these sites are detected, the U.S. Forest Service works with other government agencies to clean up these extremely hazardous sites.
- Continued arrests and prosecutions of individuals engaging in illicit drug activity on U.S. Forest Service lands send these individuals the message that the Federal Government will not tolerate illegal activity on public land.
- Collaboration among the U.S. Forest Service and State and local law enforcement officials has deterred many drug activities on Federal and surrounding private lands.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 3	<u>\$15.200</u>	<u>\$15.700</u>	<u>\$16.300</u>
Total	\$15.200	\$15.700	\$16.300
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	<u>\$15.200</u>	<u>\$15.700</u>	<u>\$16.300</u>
Total	\$15.200	\$15.700	\$16.300
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drugs Assessment and Referral Activities	<u>\$15.200</u>	<u>\$15.700</u>	<u>\$16.300</u>
Total	\$15.200	\$15.700	\$16.300
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,805.0	\$3,924.0	\$4,081.0
Drug Percentage	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

II. METHODOLOGY

- The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), enacted November 18, 1988, and the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-147), enacted November 10, 1989, defined the role of the former Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in providing drug abuse prevention and referral activities.
- WIC regulations have required, when appropriate, referrals to alcohol and drug abuse counseling. For many WIC local agencies, it is routine to warn pregnant women about the dangers of drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, and using illegal drugs. Also, many States consider alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use as nutritionally-related risk criteria.
- Drug abuse education for WIC activities is defined as: providing information to women participants concerning the dangers of drug abuse; referring participants who are suspected drug abusers to drug abuse clinics, treatment programs, counselors, or other drug abuse professionals where such services are locally available; and, distribution of drug abuse prevention materials developed by USDA.
- WIC agencies are not required to identify or report the costs of WIC referrals, and cannot isolate the actual costs of referrals and assessment for any particular health condition, such as drug addiction or abuse. As such, the funding levels depicted herein represent a rough assumption that 0.4 percent of the program budget can be attributed to drug education activities. The national funding level estimate cannot be extrapolated to State levels, due to the inexact methodology and rough assumptions used.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Drug abuse education for WIC activities is defined as providing information to participants concerning the dangers of drug abuse; referring participants who are known or suspected drug abusers to drug abuse clinics, treatment programs, counselors, or other drug abuse professionals where such services are locally available; and distributing drug abuse prevention materials developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- USDA appoints drug/alcohol abuse education and prevention experts to the National Advisory Council on Maternal, Infant, and Fetal Nutrition.
- WIC local agencies are required to coordinate with local alcohol and drug abuse counseling and treatment services.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The FY 1998 total resources include \$15.7 million for activities which support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This amount consists of drug prevention, education, and training services.

1999 Request

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The FY 1999 request for Goal 3 activities is \$16.3 million, \$0.6 million more than FY 1998 funding for drug prevention, education, and training services.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- USDA continues to support WIC State agencies' efforts to encourage local agencies to screen women for drug and alcohol abuse and refer them, when appropriate, to alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs available in their communities. Anecdotal data suggest that WIC local agencies annually refer 10% of their women participants to drug treatment centers.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	<u>\$30.432</u>	<u>\$34.300</u>	<u>\$39.000</u>
Total	\$30.432	\$34.300	\$39.000
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$30.032	\$30.000	\$37.000
Treatment	<u>0.400</u>	<u>4.300</u>	<u>2.000</u>
Total	\$30.432	\$34.300	\$39.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Domestic Volunteer Service Act Activities			
–VISTA	\$2.061	\$3.300	\$3.700
–Other Programs	8.600	9.500	10.400
National and Community Service Act Activities			
–Drug Prevention Programs	<u>19.771</u>	<u>21.500</u>	<u>24.900</u>
Total	\$30.432	\$34.300	\$39.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	29	29	29
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$610.610	\$685.104	\$780.738

II. METHODOLOGY

- The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) is involved in programs that include, both directly and indirectly, drug control activities. CNCS' drug estimates are made based on a review of the Corporation's volunteer service years and member activities in the area of drug abuse prevention in relation to the total federally funded Corporation service years and member activities produced. The current estimate is that 5 percent of the Corporation's budget is related to drug prevention activities.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Corporation for National and Community Service administers the programs authorized by the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended. These programs address educational, human, public safety, and environmental needs of the nation through the activities of volunteers. A portion of all these activities assist in the area of drug abuse prevention.
- The Corporation also administers the programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended. These programs expand the involvement of volunteers responding to a wide range of community issues and needs including, both directly and indirectly, drug abuse prevention. They are designed to reach high-risk youth and the communities in which they live.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

- The 1998 base consists of a total of \$34.3 million for prevention activities as follows:

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- \$3.3 million for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$4.4 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$2.0 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), \$1.8 million for the Senior Companion Program (SCP), \$1.4 million for administration of programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, and \$21.5 million for the programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, and their administration.

1999 Request

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$39 million, a net increase of \$4.7 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following programs:
 - The CNCS's drug-related programs support the Federal drug control priorities by enhancing prevention and education programs that target youth in order to reduce their use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products. Among the programs which are funded through the Corporation, for drug related activities, is \$24.9 million for programs authorized by the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, as well as \$4.7 million for FGP, \$2.2 million for RSVP, and \$1.8 million for SCP, among others.
 - The efforts of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) members are directed at alleviating the most basic needs of America's poor. One of the fundamental problems identified in low-income communities requiring the assistance of VISTA members is to reduce the level of illegal drug use. In FY 1999, \$3.7 million is requested for VISTA.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In total, about 1 million Americans of all ages and backgrounds will be working on problems in their communities under programs supported by CNCS's proposed FY 1998 budget. While only a percentage of these efforts are directly drug-related, they all serve to strengthen local communities and, thereby, lessen the environment that will support drug use and the associated ramifications to its citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$16.696	\$14.246	\$12.830
Goal 2	111.416	107.911	97.385
Goal 3	75.456	74.864	72.936
Goal 4	487.922	396.918	406.553
Goal 5	<u>248.571</u>	<u>253.796</u>	<u>293.127</u>
Total	\$940.061	\$847.735	\$882.831
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$511.572	\$468.386	\$526.286
State and Local Assistance	302.940	266.095	248.971
Prevention	85.073	82.268	79.158
Treatment	6.403	6.192	5.958
Research and Development	<u>34.073</u>	<u>24.794</u>	<u>22.458</u>
Total	\$940.061	\$847.735	\$882.831
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Central Transfer Account	\$806.241	\$712.882	\$727.582
Military Departments (OPTEMPO)	<u>133.820</u>	<u>134.853</u>	<u>155.249</u>
Total	\$940.061	\$847.735	\$882.831
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,196	1,309	1,335
Information			
Total Agency Budget (Billions)	\$256.5	\$256.1	\$258.5
Drug Percentage	0.37%	0.33%	0.34%
NOTE: FY99 increase in OPTEMPO is due to a transfer-in of an existing program (Army Reconnaissance Low).			

II. METHODOLOGY

- All Department of Defense (DoD) counterdrug activities funded through the Central Transfer Account and military department operations (OPTEMPO) dedicated to counterdrug activities are scored as 100% drug-related. Payroll expenses for active component military personnel are not included in DoD's estimate of drug-related costs since these costs represent the authorized force structure directly associated with DoD's national defense mission.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The DoD administers programs that support domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies with counterdrug responsibilities. The Department's drug control programs support all five goals of the National Drug Control Strategy as explained below.

- The National Guard State Plans support demand reduction outreach programs in which the National Guard assist community groups to provide drug prevention information and education primarily to youth.
- DoD active duty military and reserve components provide direct support to Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEA) in the form of transportation, equipment, intelligence support, training, and services.
- DoD provides extensive demand reduction drug testing, education and awareness programs focused on maintaining military readiness. Additionally, DoD has implemented Drug Free Workplace Programs in all of its civilian agencies.
- DoD serves as the lead agency of the Federal Government for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs to the United States. Accordingly, DoD maintains a robust maritime air surveillance tracking system in the transit zone, and air surveillance aerostats along the United States Southwest Border and Gulf Coast. Goal 4 support also comes in the form of direct support to DLEAs along the Southwest Border and the development of drug detection instruments and truck/container x-rays to support United States Customs' drug detection and seizure efforts at U.S. ports of entry. DoD military-to-military cooperation with Mexican Defense and Marina counterdrug elements will continue.
- DoD supports extensive foreign intelligence collection and analysis programs that aid cocaine source nations, transit zone interagency and international efforts to arrest and dismantle drug mafia kingpins and their organizations. DoD also supports programs that strengthen participating nations' efforts to interdict cocaine, perform riverine operations, and provide participating nations with intelligence and assistance in operational planning. DoD also maintains an air surveillance capability in the source zone.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

- The FY 1998 enacted level of \$847.7 million supports all five goals and includes \$39 million in increases over the FY 1998 Budget Request of \$808.6 million. This net increase includes a one-time increase of \$60.3 million for both interdiction and state and local assistance efforts, and a decrease of \$21 million in the estimated costs for CD OPTEMPO, bringing CD OPTEMPO funding in FY 1998 to \$134.9 million. The FY 1998 enacted level includes:

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 1 activities totals \$14.2 million for National Guard Demand Reduction outreach programs. Of this amount, \$2.7 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1998 enacted increase.
- These funds allow the National Guard to conduct community based demand reduction outreach programs and provide material support to military installations' volunteer programs that use DoD personnel as role models to provide a positive reference to our youth.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 2 activities totals \$107.9 million for law enforcement support activities, of which \$27.9 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1998 enacted increase. Goal 2 funding includes: \$10.1 million for CD OPTEMPO, \$5.5 million for operational support, \$65.6 million for a portion of the National Guard State Plans that supports domestic drug law enforcement efforts outside the Southwest Border and Puerto Rico, \$4.2 million for the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force, and \$16.1 million for the Gulf States Counterdrug Initiative, including the Regional Counterdrug Training Academy.
- Requests for support from DLEAs within the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) receive highest priority. The National Guard provides support in accordance with the 54 States and Territories Governors' Counterdrug Plans to support federal, state, and local DLEAs. Additionally, the Defense Intelligence Agency hosts and supports the FBI-led Interagency Dominant Chronicle money laundering intelligence program.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 3 activities totals \$74.9 million.
- These funds support extensive demand reduction drug testing, education and awareness programs focused on maintaining military readiness and maintaining a drug free workplace environment in its civilian agencies.

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 4 activities totals \$396.9 million for interdiction activities, of which \$14.6 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1998 enacted increase.
 - FY 1998 Goal 4 funding includes the following highlighted programs: \$103.9 million for CD OPTEMPO; \$110 million for detection, monitoring, interdiction programs (ocean-going surveillance ships, Virginia and Texas ROTH, aerostats, CBRNs, E-2 support, \$61.5 million for C4I programs; \$57.5 million for operational support, which includes support to Mexico, Joint Task Force-Six and military reserve support programs; and \$52.3 million for a portion of the National Guard State Plans that supports domestic law enforcement efforts on the Southwest Border.
 - Transit zone interdiction operations provide a critical line of defense that has directly assisted law enforcement agencies in seizing over 100 metric tons of cocaine each year. Additionally, extensive intelligence and training support is provided to participating nations and law enforcement.
 - Requests for support from DLEAs along the Southwest Border receive high priority. The National Guard, active duty, and reserve components provide direct support in the form of transportation, equipment, intelligence support, training, and services.
 - DoD enhances military-to-military cooperation with Mexican Defense and Marina counterdrug elements in areas of training, modernization, and when possible, operational and intelligence capabilities, support and cooperation.

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 5 activities totals \$253.8 million for intelligence activities and support to participating nations, of which \$15.2 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1998 enacted increase. Goal 5 funding includes: \$20.9 million for CD OPTEMPO, \$40.2 million for C4I programs, \$63.7 million for surveillance platforms (the Puerto Rico ROTHr, the tracker aircraft and ground mobile radars), \$34 million for intelligence programs, \$63.6 million for operational support, and \$29.3 million for National Guard marijuana eradication efforts.
 - DoD's extensive foreign intelligence collection and analysis programs, along with their air surveillance program, have contributed significantly to the arrest of the drug cartel members, the disruption of drug movements, and the dismantling of these drug organizations' infrastructure.
 - DoD's support to source and transit zone nations' interdiction programs and assistance in operational planning has successfully expanded host nation capabilities. In providing this support to source nations, DoD utilizes E-3 and Tracker aircraft, operates ground mobile radars, and is installing a ROTHr surveillance radar in Puerto Rico. With the increased effectiveness of air interdiction programs; drug trafficking has shifted to river areas in the source nations. Accordingly, DoD has intensified riverine interdiction efforts with priority of effort in Peru/Colombia.

1999 Request

- The total FY 1999 drug control budget request is \$882.8 million, a net increase of \$35.1 million over the FY 1998 enacted level of \$847.7 million, which included the one-time FY 1998 increase of \$60.3 million. Total CD OPTEMPO for FY 1999 is estimated at \$155.3 million, which includes the transfer of Air Reconnaissance Low (ARL) OPTEMPO to support ARL counterdrug missions.
- The FY 1999 request includes a \$75.4 million increase to DoD's FY 1999 Central Transfer Account base program. In addition to the \$2.1 million transfer-in of the ARL counterdrug program, DoD has requested the following program increases: \$60.8 million for expanded support to Andean source country programs, to include an enhanced riverine program; \$8.5 million for increased tactical and maintenance training support for counterdrug forces of Caribbean nations; and \$4 million in expanded training to Mexican counterdrug forces. DoD's request also includes an additional \$15 million for the National Guard counterdrug budget, enhancing the ability of State Governors to support drug law enforcement operations within their states.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$12.8 million, a net decrease of \$1.4 million from the FY 1998 enacted level. The 1998 level included one-time increases for the National Guard programs. FY 1999 programs continue the National Guard's efforts to assist community groups in providing drug prevention information.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$97.4 million, a net decrease of \$10.5 million from the FY 1998 enacted level.

- The decrease is attributable to the FY 1998 one-time increases for National Guard programs and the Gulf States Counterdrug Initiative for regional counterdrug training. The FY 1999 programs continue the enhanced support for the National Guard direct support to law enforcement agencies, particularly in the HIDTA areas.
- FY 1999 CD OPTEMPO in support of Goal 2 activities is \$10.7 million.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$72.9 million, a net decrease of \$1.9 million from the FY 1998 enacted level. The 1999 request supports drug testing for military and civilian personnel, drug abuse prevention/education activities for military and civilian personnel and their dependents, and drug treatment for military personnel.

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$406.6 million, a net increase of \$9.6 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.
 - The net increase is attributable to: counterdrug support provided through the Governors' National Guard State Plans, training to enhance military-to-military relations with Mexico in order to improve the capabilities and effectiveness of Mexican counterdrug units and operations, and counterdrug support to respond to an increased drug trafficking problem in the Caribbean area.
 - The Department will continue to enhance military-to-military cooperation with Mexican Defense and Marina counterdrug elements in areas of training, modernization, and when possible, operational and intelligence capabilities, support and cooperation. Additionally, the Department will assist the Mexican Government in the development of a professional and more capable counterdrug police force.
 - FY 1999 CD OPTEMPO in support of Goal 4 activities is \$105.2 million.

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$293.1 million, a net increase of \$39.3 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.
 - The increase is attributable to: increased riverine training and Ground Based End-Game Operations in SOUTHCOM, Air Reconnaissance Low (ARL) aviation counterdrug support, and full funding for the Joint Interagency Task Force-South headquarters operations.
 - For FYs 1998-02, DoD was granted Congressional authority (P.L. 105-85, Sec.1033) to procure (within established funding levels) the necessary equipment to establish an effective river interdiction capability in Peru and also to enhance the existing river interdiction capability of the government of Colombia. In this regard, greater emphasis will be placed on supporting riverine counterdrug programs.
 - DoD will continue to build forward operating bases for and provide critical training to participating nation counterdrug forces. The ROTHF in Puerto Rico will be installed and should

be initially operational in FY 1999. Five Citation Tracker aircraft will provide an enhanced end-game capability.

- FY 1999 CD OPTEMPO in support of Goal 5 activities is \$39.3 million.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Accomplishments Relative to Goal 1:

- The Defense Department continues to provide numerous prevention services to its own dependent youth as well as those in the broader communities in which we serve. All of the National Guard Governors' State Plans contain significant demand reduction activities, primarily aimed at keeping America's youth drug free.
- Congress has authorized the Department to lend support to the Young Marines Program. In addition, our military members, as always, continue to volunteer significant amounts of their time to the enhancement of the youth programs of their communities.

• Accomplishments Relative to Goal 2:

- The Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA) trained 2,013 students in 63 iterations of 31 CD classes.
- The Multi-Jurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force (MJTF) trained 13,800 students in 112 iterations of 21 CD classes and reached over 25,000 students through distance learning.
- The Army/Air National Guard provided over 100,000 workdays in support of mail/cargo and 292,500 workdays in 4,290 operations supporting DLEAs. The Army National Guard flew over 7,000 helicopter and fixed wing hours supporting counterdrug activities. The Air National Guard flew over 850 C-26 hours supporting counterdrug activities.
- National Guard domestic law enforcement support operations resulted in assisted seizures of 85,493 pounds of cocaine; 1,145 pounds of heroin; 375 pounds of opium; 1,774 pounds of hashish; and 362,580 pounds of processed marijuana. Also assisted in confiscation of over \$75 million of cash and over 1,600 weapons.
- DoD transferred more than \$248 million of excess equipment to DLEAs, including over 2,800 vehicles and 88 aircraft.

• Accomplishments Relative to Goal 3:

- DoD supported aggressive drug testing for military and civilian personnel, drug abuse prevention/education activities for military and civilian personnel and their dependents, and drug treatment for military personnel.
- Conducted prevention/education activities to support Service and Defense Agency-specific programs aimed at ensuring that military and civilian members understand the dangers of drug abuse to the individual, the family, and the broader DoD community. The main theme is that drug abuse is

completely incompatible with military preparedness; therefore, there is zero tolerance for drug abuse within the active duty forces.

- The testing portion of the program funded the operation of six military testing laboratories and two civilian contracts. The majority of demand reduction funding is for : (1) testing of the active duty service members, the National Guard/Reserves, and DoD civilian employees; (2) testing of new military accessions through the Military Entrance Processing Command; and (3) drug testing automation and other technical improvements.

- Accomplishments Relative to Goal 4:

- FY 1997 was marked by exceptional accomplishments across a broad spectrum of intelligence, operations, and international cooperation. Transit zone seizures have steadily increased, Tripartite planning initiatives to coordinate multi-lateral and multi-agency planning for counterdrug operations resulted in numerous early successes.
- DoD continued to develop and disseminate intelligence to assist law enforcement and transit nation forces to counter the flow of drugs in transit to the U.S. Intelligence performance is integral to the success of shielding America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat and is regarded as the key discriminator in the eventual success/failure of tactical operations conducted by LEA interdiction forces in the source, transit and arrival zones.
- DoD support to cooperating nations in the transit zone (in the form of detection and monitoring assets, training, and other operational support) continued to result in the seizure or disruption of multi-metric ton cocaine shipments.
- FY 1997 efforts to enhance military bilateral cooperation between the U.S. and Mexico continued on an unprecedented scale. DoD established extremely successful training and equipment counterdrug programs with the Mexican military. This improved military-to-military cooperation significantly improved overland transit zone counterdrug efforts.
- National Guard interdiction operations resulted in assisted seizures of over 56,940 pounds of cocaine; over 767 pounds of heroin; 234 pounds of opium; 26,780 pounds of hashish; and over 240,500 pounds of processed marijuana. Guard activities also assisted in the confiscation of \$50 million of cash and over 1,000 weapons.
- The Air and Army National Guard provided over 122,700 workdays in support of mail/cargo and 195,000 workdays in 2,800 counterdrug operations supporting DLEAs. The Army National Guard flew over 2,000 helicopter and fixed wing hours in support of counterdrug missions.
- DoD continued development of non-intrusive inspection systems in support of U.S. Customs. These systems allow rapid detection of drugs in vehicles at Southwest Border ports of entry. Two new mobile x-rays have been received and are undergoing technical and operational testing.

- Accomplishments Relative to Goal 5:

- During FY 1997, source nation counterdrug forces achieved impressive interdiction successes in Colombia and Peru. These successes were the result of: enhanced DoD intelligence support, ground-based and airborne detection and monitoring platforms, augmentation of teams assigned to provide operational planning assistance to U.S. country teams and foreign law enforcement agencies, and additional specialized training across the spectrum of tasks associated with drug law

enforcement. The most noteworthy of these successes is the significant and ongoing disruption of the traditional Peru-Colombia cocaine “airbridge”, historically the preferred method of traffickers to ship cocaine base from the growing areas of Peru to the cocaine processing laboratories in Colombia. Consequently, traffickers have been forced to resort to less efficient and more vulnerable means to move their illegal product, namely the vast river network of the Andean Region.

- The DoD supported air interdiction program in Peru and Colombia is believed to be largely responsible for a major drop in prices paid to coca farmers for their leaf. Consequently, increased numbers of farmers have abandoned coca as their means of livelihood. In the last two years, Peru coca cultivation has declined from 115,000 hectares to 69,000 hectares (45% drop). The 27% drop in coca cultivation in Peru in 1997, as compared to an 18% drop in 1996, continues to validate the effectiveness and strength of the air interdiction effort. U.S.-provided training has also enabled Peru and Colombia to improve their fledgling river interdiction capability. DoD support in FY 1997 also expanded host nation capability to seize remote jungle drug processing laboratories through helicopter pilot and maintenance technician training, and the design and construction of improvements to forward operating base infrastructure.
- SOUTHCOM’s Operation LASER STRIKE, developed at the request of the United States Interdiction Coordinator, provided increased operational support and facilitated improved interagency coordination and cooperation to enhance source nation air, land, and river interdiction capabilities. SOUTHCOM’s efforts during LASER STRIKE have sparked wide-sweeping river and ground-based counterdrug operations by the Colombian military and has motivated significant cooperation between the governments of Peru, Colombia, and Brazil to improve interdiction effectiveness.
- DoD deployed personnel throughout the cocaine source region to conduct comprehensive training on river patrolling tactics, vessel boarding procedures, riverine operations planning, safety, and small boat maintenance. DoD also funded infrastructure development and upgrades in Colombia and Peru, as well as extensive training for law enforcement personnel to enhance ground-based endgame operations.
- DoD funds supported DoD intelligence liaison analysts serving as interagency team leaders and providing leading edge cooperative efforts to forge closer ties and exceptional relations among the interagency counterdrug partners for community intelligence integration.
- DoD analysts were instrumental in developing key biographical and organizational information contributing to the arrests of Colombia-to-U.S. maritime drug trafficker Jose Elecier Asprilla Perea, and Peruvian major trafficker Willer Alvarado Linares, a.k.a. “Champa”.
- National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) produced 350 products, including source nation city photomaps, topographic line maps, riverine route maps, Tactical Pilotage charts, and Operational Navigation charts.
- The Air and Army National Guard provided over 187,500 workdays supporting DLEAs in counterdrug activities. The Guard also eradicated over 4.3 million cultivated marijuana plants and over 24.9 million non-cultivated plants.
- DoD continued to support Southeast and Southwest Asia country teams and host nations in their counterdrug effort against illegal heroin trafficking. DoD also provided intelligence analyst support to the Drug Enforcement Administration operations overseas.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$559.364	\$559.573	\$609.779
Goal 3	119.769	125.759	129.901
Total	\$679.133	\$685.332	\$739.680
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$559.364	\$559.573	\$609.779
Treatment	118.779	125.048	129.356
Treatment Research	0.990	0.711	0.545
Total	\$679.133	\$685.332	\$739.680
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE)			
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC)			
– SDFSC State Grants	\$530.978	\$531.000	\$526.000
– SDFSC National Programs	25.000	25.000	30.000
– SDFSC School Drug Coordinator	—	—	50.000
Subtotal, OESE	\$555.978	\$556.000	\$606.000
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS)			
– Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	\$87.042	\$89.876	\$92.176
Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP)			
– Special Ed. Grants for Infants/Families	31.575	35.000	37.000
– Special Education National Activities	0.449	0.168	0
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)			
– RRTCs	\$0.500	\$0.500	\$0.500
Subtotal, OSERS	\$119.566	\$125.544	\$129.676
Program Administration	\$3.589	\$3.788	\$4.004
Total	\$679.133	\$685.332	\$739.680
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	34	34	34
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$33,581.6	\$34,765.5	\$37,800.4
Drug Percentage	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

II. METHODOLOGY

- The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) program authorizes activities to prevent drug use and violence by youth. For purposes of scoring the Department's drug control funds, the Department estimates that all funds used under this program for violence prevention also have a direct impact on drug prevention. Therefore, this drug control budget includes 100 percent of the resources for the SDFSC program.

- Although the budget identifies specific dollar amounts for treatment resources, these funds reflect only approximations of the cost of activities that assist individuals with a drug-related disabling condition. The Department estimates that approximately 4 percent of the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) State grant funds will be used by State VR agencies to provide services to drug dependent clients for which data are available—approximately 8.5 percent of individuals who achieved an employment outcome under this program had a primary or secondary disabling condition due to drug abuse. In FY 1998, the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) plans to continue support for its Research and Training Center on the vocational rehabilitation of persons whose disability is drug dependency; the Department's drug control budget includes 100 percent of funding for this Center. An estimated 10 percent of total program funds in the Grants for Infants and Families program are spent each year on services for children who were prenatally exposed to drugs. Amounts for all other drug treatment activities are based on the specific funding levels for individual project grants that the Department has identified as drug-related.
- The Department's drug control budget also includes program administration dollars that reflect the personnel compensation and benefits of a full-time-equivalent staff of 34 who administer these programs.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Education administers programs to improve and expand elementary and secondary education, special education and early intervention programs for children with disabilities, bilingual education, vocational and adult education, higher education, and vocational rehabilitation activities. The Department's drug control programs are listed below by the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The SDFSC program authorizes activities to prevent drug use and violence by youth. Funds are appropriated directly for State grants and for National programs.
- Drug and violence prevention activities authorized under the statute include developing instructional materials; counseling services; professional development programs for school personnel, students, law enforcement officials, judicial officials, or community leaders; implementing conflict resolution, peer mediation, and mentoring programs; implementing character education programs and community service projects; establishing safe zones of passage; and acquiring and installing metal detectors and hiring security personnel.
- SDFSC National Programs is a broad discretionary authority that permits the Secretary to carry out programs to prevent the illegal use of drugs and violence among, and promote safety and discipline for, students at all educational levels. Such programs may include training, demonstrations, direct services to school districts with severe drug problems, data collection and program evaluation, development and dissemination of information and materials, financial and technical assistance to institutions of higher education for campus-based projects that serve college and university students, and other Federal initiatives that meet unmet national needs, including the priorities in the National Drug Control Strategy. These programs are often carried out jointly with other Federal agencies.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The VR State grant program provides vocational counseling, training, placement, and other services designed to help individuals with a physical or mental disability prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities. Funds are allocated to states and territories on the basis of their population and per capita income. Persons with disabilities that result in a substantial impediment to employment and who can benefit in terms of an employment outcome, including those individuals whose disabling condition is due to drug abuse, are eligible for assistance.
- The Grants for Infants and Families program provides financial assistance to states to help them develop and implement statewide systems of comprehensive, coordinated early intervention programs for children with disabilities, aged birth through 2 years. Funds are allocated based on the number of children from birth through age 2 in the general population.
- Special Education National Activities support grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to public agencies and private organizations. Activities include research, demonstrations, training, and other activities. Funded activities include a project studying the effectiveness of various intervention models for serving infants and toddlers prenatally exposed to cocaine. Awards are usually made on a competitive basis in the first year and are renewed on a noncompetitive basis for 2 to 4 succeeding fiscal years.
- The activities of the NIDRR are intended to maximize the full inclusion and integration into society and employment of individuals with disabilities and to improve their economic and social self-sufficiency. NIDRR supports research, demonstrations, and dissemination activities, through various discretionary programs, on issues relating to persons of all ages with disabilities.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The 1998 appropriation for the Department of Education includes \$559.5 million for prevention activities that support Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$531 million for SDFSC State Grants, \$25 million for SDFSC National Programs, and \$3.6 million for program administration.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The 1998 appropriation for the Department of Education contains an estimated \$125.8 million for drug-related treatment and treatment research activities that support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$89.9 million for the VR State Grants program, \$35 million for Special Education Grants for Infants and Families, \$0.2 million for Special Education National Activities, \$0.5 million for NIDRR, and \$0.2 million for program administration.

1999 Request

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$609.8 million, a net increase of \$50.2 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
- A \$50 million increase for the SDFSC program to support a new Coordinator Initiative, which provides middle schools with trained personnel who are experts in planning, implementing, and evaluating successful drug prevention programs in schools.
- A reallocation of \$5.0 million from SDFSC State Grants to SDFSC National Programs, to support additional national leadership activities to improve the quality and effectiveness of drug and violence prevention programming.
- To create a program that is both better targeted and more effective, the request also includes proposed appropriations language that would permit the Department to award \$125 million of SDFSC State grants competitively to school districts based on the severity of their drug and safety problems and the quality of their prevention programming.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$129.9 million, a net increase of \$4.1 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
 - An increase of \$2.3 million for Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants, and
 - An increase of \$2.0 million for Special Education Grants for Infants and Families programs.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The SDFSC State Grants program provides sustained support for drug and violence prevention activities serving more than 40 million students in over 97 percent of the nation's school districts.
- A recently released longitudinal study of 19 programs funded under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (the predecessor to the SDFSC Act) between 1991 and 1995 identifies characteristics that are typical of effective drug prevention programs:
 - Prevention program “stability” (as measured by: the length of time the program had been in place; the existence of a coherent program rationale that shapes the focus of the program at the district level; and the amount of time devoted by the prevention program coordinator to directing the program), was associated with more anti-drug attitudes and better recognition of the consequences of drug use.
 - Prevention program “extensiveness,” or having an array of well-implemented program services for both the general student population and for students at high risk, was associated with benefits for students: significantly lower lifetime use of drugs, more anti-drug attitudes, and better recognition of the consequences of drug use.

Performance Measures

- The Department has developed a set of core indicators for the SDFSC State Grants program; these indicators are being implemented through a model data collection system and technical assistance to states in implementing the system. The indicators are intended to measure program outcomes (e.g., use of alcohol and other drugs, and incidence of violence and other criminal acts in schools); types of services provided; participation in the program by school districts, schools, and students; and selected aspects of program administration.

Goal 1 Significant Recent Accomplishments

- Collaborated with the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, Reader's Digest, and ABC television to develop and disseminate a guide for parents called "how to raise drug-free kids." Collectively, the three organizations distributed 18 million copies of the publication in 3 months.
- Supported a project to collect and disseminate information on model programs, exemplary practices, and State laws relating to programs that address the needs of youth who are out of the education mainstream for the purpose of returning them to the classroom.
- Provided support for programs in 11 schools and communities to replicate effective, research-based prevention programs.
- Provided support for 8 initiatives designed to develop or improve the capacity of State and local educational agencies to collect, analyze, and use data to make informed decisions about drug and violence prevention programming in schools.
- Provided support for programs in 28 schools and communities designed to (1) infuse research-based knowledge about "what works" into the design, development, and implementation of school-based strategies to prevent drug use among youth; (2) remove weapons from schools; (3) prevent truancy and address the needs of youth who are out of the education mainstream; and (4) prevent violent, aggressive, intimidating, or other disruptive behavior arising from bullying, sexual harassment, or other causes.
- Supported a training and technical assistance center to strengthen drug prevention programs at institutions of higher education.
- Supported a grant to study the developmental and educational progress of children in grades three through six who were prenatally exposed to drugs. The purpose of the grant is to identify appropriate strategies to enhance selected protective factors that can lessen the risk that these children will become drug users.
- In cooperation with the National Endowment for the Arts, supported a grant to incorporate drug and violence prevention into community-based arts and humanities programs.
- Sponsored an invitational meeting for Safe and Drug-Free Schools program coordinators from the State level and from 75 large school districts on how to implement strategies for effective, research-based drug and violence prevention programs.
- Disseminated 50,000 copies of the Department's drug prevention newsletter, *The Challenge*, to teachers, teacher-parent organizations, school administrators, and other drug prevention professionals four times

each year. This newsletter includes up-to-date developments about prevention research, model prevention strategies, and examples of lesson plans that can be adopted for classroom use.

Goal 3 Significant Recent Accomplishments

- Assisted States in planning, developing and implementing statewide systems of coordinated early intervention programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities, including those who were drug-exposed.
- Evaluated three models of early intervention services for children exposed prenatally to cocaine, including a center-based program, home visit program, and monitoring program that does not include direct services.
- Assisted more than 17,000 individuals with a primary or secondary disabling condition resulting from drug abuse to achieve an employment outcome under the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant program.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$46.406	\$43.846	\$43.846
Goal 3	<u>12.692</u>	<u>12.692</u>	<u>12.692</u>
Total	\$59.098	\$56.538	\$56.538
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$46.406	\$43.846	\$43.846
Treatment	<u>12.692</u>	<u>12.692</u>	<u>12.692</u>
Total	\$59.098	\$56.538	\$56.538
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Abandoned Infants Assistance	\$12.251	\$12.251	\$12.251
Community-Based Resource Centers	9.127	6.567	6.567
Head Start	26.000	26.000	26.000
Crime Control Act: Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program (Title III)	<u>11.720</u>	<u>11.720</u>	<u>11.720</u>
Total	\$59.098	\$56.538	\$56.538
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$38,546.0	\$34,517.0	\$39,738.0
Drug Percentage	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%

II. METHODOLOGY

- No Administration for Children and Families (ACF) programs are targeted specifically on drug use and abuse, drug prevention, or drug treatment. Such activities, however, are a part of several comprehensive service programs.
- The amount counted as drug-related is determined as 100 percent for the following programs:
 1. Abandoned Infants program
 2. Head Start (Family Service Centers)
 3. Community Schools program
- Also, 20 percent of the funding for Community-Based Resource Centers is considered drug-related.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The ACF administers several programs that are considered drug-related. These programs target hard-to-

reach and at-risk populations susceptible to issues such as: school-age children and youth in areas of significant poverty; juvenile delinquency; and crime. All of these factors leave children tragically vulnerable and at high risk of alcohol and illicit drug use.

- ACF supports Federal drug control priorities through prevention, education, and training programs for families and children in crisis such as child abuse and neglect often due to substance abuse, or abandoned infants of substance abusing parents.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The 1998 base contains an estimated \$43.846 million for prevention activities in support of Goal 1.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The 1998 base contains an estimated \$12.692 million for treatment activities in support of Goal 3.

1999 Request

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$43.846 million, the same as enacted in FY 1998.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$12.692 million, the same as enacted in FY 1998.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ACF's overall approach has focused on at-risk populations and on assisting local and community-based programs to participate in interagency planning and coordination of service efforts to make better use of resources and bring about more comprehensive, integrated prevention efforts and service delivery systems at the local level.
- In administering these programs, ACF has helped state-and community level grantees expand and improve the quality of services by providing supplemental technical assistance and training. Targeted coordination activities, both within the Department and with other Federal agencies, help expand the capacity of Head Start grantees to address the issue of underage alcohol consumption and other substance abuse.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$21.414	\$28.414	\$74.414
Goal 3	<u>61.065</u>	<u>78.541</u>	<u>78.541</u>
Total	\$82.479	\$106.955	\$152.955
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	<u>\$82.479</u>	<u>\$106.955</u>	<u>\$152.955</u>
Total	\$82.479	\$106.955	\$152.955
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Tobacco Initiative	\$21.414	\$28.414	\$74.414
HIV/AIDS Drug Counseling	<u>61.065</u>	<u>78.541</u>	<u>78.541</u>
Total	\$82.479	\$106.955	\$152.955
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	6	6	24
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,302.2	\$2,378.6	\$2,447.2
Drug Percentage	3.6%	4.5%	6.3%

II. METHODOLOGY

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides HIV prevention funding to state and local health departments and education agencies, community-based organizations, minority based organizations, national organizations, universities, and hospitals targeted to HIV prevention among injecting drug users (IDUs). The funding is available to IDUs for counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for IDUs in drug treatment centers and other facilities and health education/risk reduction (HERR) efforts directed to IDUs not in treatment. Funding provided for HIV prevention among IDUs is associated with two budget activities: HIV prevention among drug abusers and Health Education/Risk Education-IDU.
- The decision on the amount of this funding awarded to each State was formerly the responsibility of CDC, based upon need documented in each state's grant application. However, with the implementation of CDC's HIV prevention community planning process, the decision on how drug resources are distributed within a particular State or community is now made by the HIV prevention community prevention council located in each State. Community planning groups are responsible for developing comprehensive HIV prevention plans that are directly responsive to the epidemics in their jurisdictions. The identification of high priority needs is shared between the Health Department administering HIV prevention funds and representatives of the communities for whom the services are intended.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- CDC's efforts to build a comprehensive tobacco prevention and control program related to young people rest on its ability to provide the public, health professionals, and policy makers with the most up-to date scientific information on the health effects of tobacco use; counteract the glamorization of tobacco use that occurs in the mass media; and coordinate strategic efforts to prevent and control the use of tobacco.
- CDC's Office on Smoking & Health (OSH) conducts surveillance of tobacco-use behaviors, analyses of the predictors of use and indicators of addiction, and policy-related research to better understand factors that influence tobacco use in young people and to develop appropriate interventions. These findings are published in Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report and reports such as the Surgeon General's Reports on the Health Consequences of Smoking.
- The National Center for HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention within the CDC administers several drug-related HIV prevention activities. Funds exclusively directed to injecting drug users support HIV counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for injecting drug users in drug treatment centers, and other facilities and health education/risk reduction efforts directed to injecting drug users not in treatment.
- The CDC's programs are in support of Federal drug control priorities through their work to reduce and prevent illicit drug use and its associated medical consequences.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1998 is \$28.414 million. The 1998 request includes the following enhancements:
 - Youth Tobacco Initiative - CDC has begun a program to: conduct surveillance of tobacco-use behaviors, analyze the predictors of use and indicators of addiction, and continue work on policy-related research to better understand factors that influence tobacco use in young people and to develop appropriate interventions.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1998 is \$78.541 million. The 1998 request includes the following enhancements:
 - HIV/AIDS Initiative: CDC has continued support for HIV counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for injecting drug users in drug treatment centers, and other facilities

1999 Request

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$74.414 million, a net increase of \$46 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
- Youth Tobacco Initiative: this \$46 million increase is for the expansion of the initiative begun in FY 1998, to conduct surveillance of tobacco-use behaviors, analyze the predictors of use and indicators of addiction, and expand work on policy-related research to better understand factors that influence tobacco use in young people and develop appropriate interventions.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$78.541 million, this represents no change over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
- HIV/AIDS Initiative: CDC will continue support for HIV counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for injecting drug users in drug treatment centers, and other facilities.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- CDC initiated an interagency agreement in 1996 with NIDA that facilitated collaborative research.
- OSH has developed a multifaceted communication approach to reduce the appeal of tobacco products to young people by: reducing the glamorization of tobacco use found in mass media, educating young people and their parents to identify, decipher, and counter pro-tobacco messages and images, and provide positive alternatives to tobacco use. OSH also provides leadership in the development of an active and focused partnership of governmental, professional, and voluntary organizations to build cohesive and consistent tobacco control programs and initiatives related to youth tobacco use. In addition, OSH supports all 50 states and funds 32 states, the District of Columbia, and 8 national organizations to build their capacity to sustain broad-based tobacco control programs that focus on young people and other special populations.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	<u>\$4.914</u>	<u>\$34.000</u>	<u>\$134.000</u>
Total	\$4.914	\$34.000	\$134.000
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	<u>\$4.914</u>	<u>\$34.000</u>	<u>\$134.000</u>
Total	\$4.914	\$34.000	\$134.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Youth Tobacco Initiative	<u>\$4.914</u>	<u>\$34.000</u>	<u>\$134.000</u>
Total	\$4.914	\$34.000	\$134.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	30	35	50
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$887.6	\$925.1	970.1
Drug Percentage	0.6%	3.7%	13.8%
NOTE: FY 1997 through FY 1999 reflect the transfer of \$900,000 to SAMHSA's Opioid Treatment Accreditation Program.			

II. METHODOLOGY

- The resources used in the Alcohol and Tobacco program area are determined by the active workload expended in carrying out FDA's efforts to implement the President's Executive Order calling for the regulation of nicotine - containing tobacco products.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- As a result of an FDA regulation in 1996 restricting the sale and availability of tobacco products to minors, FDA is working to reduce the availability and appeal of tobacco products to children and teenagers and educate young people about the health risks of tobacco use. FDA's goal for this program is 50 percent decline in young people's use of tobacco over the next seven years.
- On August 23, 1996, FDA issued its final rule for its regulations concerning nicotine-containing cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products. The final rule limits the availability of tobacco products to young people. This also limits the access that young people have to tobacco products by setting a minimum age of purchase, requiring that retailers check a photo identification of all customers under the age of 27 when purchasing tobacco, banning self-service and vending machine sales, and banning free samples. This rule limits the appeal these products have for young people by imposing stringent advertising restrictions on most advertising media, including banning billboards within 1,000 feet of schools and playgrounds, banning all non-tobacco items identified with a tobacco brand, and banning sponsorship of events by tobacco companies.

- FDA will develop a strong outreach program geared toward retailers, state and local health and law enforcement officials, the public and the media, as one of the most effective ways to increase compliance with the new Executive Order. Specifically, regional conferences with major organizations; distributing briefing materials to retailers informing them of their responsibilities; establishing a toll-free hotline for retailers; and, distributing information on the rule through trade publications are planned for implementation in FY 1998.
- In addition, FDA will produce and distribute compliance policy guides to each affected industry—manufacturers, distributors, and other affected parties. Individual outreach efforts will include the development of briefing materials and the initiation of conferences with a wide array of public health, law enforcement and other officials. Community organizations, parent groups, voluntary health groups and others will be provided information to help raise awareness of the tobacco rule and encourage compliance.
- FDA will establish necessary training for those state and local officials who will help enforce FDA's rule. Following this training, selected state and local officials will be commissioned to conduct compliance and enforcement activities on behalf of the Agency. FDA's long term goal is a 50 percent decline in young people's use of tobacco within seven years of program implementation.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1998 is \$34 million. The 1998 enacted level includes resources for direct regional conferences with major organizations; distributing briefing materials to retailers informing them of their responsibilities; establishment of a toll-free hotline for retailers; and providing information on the rule through trade publications.

1999 Request

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$134.0 million, a net increase of \$100 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
 - FDA will significantly expand the outreach and enforcement activities that will be initiated in FY 1998. With increased funding of \$100 million in FY 1999, FDA will see fundamental progress in all states—in partnerships with state and local authorities—to reduce young people's use of tobacco products.
 - Primarily, FDA will engage in three activities: Outreach, Enforcement, and Product Regulation. A sizeable portion of the funds will be provided to state and local officials who will help enforce the rule by conducting investigations to ensure tobacco products are not sold to minors. FDA will use this \$100 million increase to expand their efforts to work to reduce the availability and appeal of tobacco products to children and teenagers and educate young people about the health risks of tobacco use.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1996, FDA's anti-drug activities focused on: (1) a continuation of the Agency's investigation of the role of nicotine in tobacco use and the design and manufacture of tobacco products that had begun in FY 1994; and (2) the development and promulgation of the Agency's final rule on youth tobacco use issued in August 1996.
- In FY 1997, FDA undertook to create an entirely new program to effectuate its jurisdiction and to implement its final rule to ensure that retailers are aware of, and in compliance with, the new rules prohibiting sales of tobacco to minors.
- The goal of this program is a 50 percent decline in young people's use of tobacco within seven years of all provisions in the final rule going in to effect. To do this, the FDA engaged in two major activities in FY 1997, enforcement and outreach. In this first year of implementation, most of the program's funds were expended for contracts for investigations to ensure that tobacco products are not sold to minors and to ensure that those industries directly affected by the rule know what their new responsibilities are.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Drug Resources by Goal			
Goal 3	\$320.000	\$360.000	\$400.000
Total	\$320.000	\$360.000	\$400.000
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	\$320.000	\$360.000	\$400.000
Total	\$320.000	\$360.000	\$400.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Medicaid (Federal Share)	\$260.000	\$290.000	\$322.000
Medicare (Part A)	60.000	70.000	78.000
Total	\$320.000	\$360.000	\$400.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$291,131.0	\$302,565.0	\$314,219.0
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

II. METHODOLOGY

- Drug abuse treatment expenditures have been estimated using the results of data surveys. Only direct treatment costs have been estimated, to the exclusion of costs associated with the treatment of drug-related conditions.
- Treatment costs reflect estimates of both the hospital and non-hospital treatment costs for Medicaid. Medicaid-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and non-hospital services required to treat their condition. Medicaid drug treatment expenditures are primarily for care received in hospitals and in specialized (free-standing) drug treatment facilities.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Under current law, states must pay for the inpatient, outpatient, and physician services for eligible persons under Medicaid, and at the option of the states, clinic and rehabilitative services. The primary limitation on using Medicaid for drug treatment is that it cannot pay for any recipients ages 22-64 in large, inpatient psychiatric facilities defined as Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs).
- Medicare-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and some non-hospital services necessary to treat their condition. Treatment costs reflect estimates of only the Hospital Insurance (Part A) treatment costs for Medicare.
- Medicare primarily covers inpatient hospital treatment of episodes of alcohol or drug abuse, as well as some medically reasonable and necessary services in outpatient settings for the continued care of these

patients. Treatments for alcoholism covered by Medicare include diagnostic and therapeutic services in both inpatient and outpatient settings. Medicare-covered treatments for drug abuse include detoxification and rehabilitation in an inpatient setting.

- Medicare generally will not cover exclusively preventive care, such as education and counseling, but rather pays for such services only as they relate to a specific treatment episode for alcohol or drug abuse.
- Medicare Part A drug abuse estimates have recently been revised based on an analysis of FY 1990 Medicare data conducted by the National Institutes of Health. All drug-related resources associated with the Health Care Financing Administration support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The FY 1998 enacted drug control budget for Medicare Part A is \$70 million, an increase of \$10 million over the FY 1997 enacted level. This increase is associated with increased numbers of Medicare-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment. The FY 1998 drug control budget request also includes \$290 million for Medicaid support, an increase of \$30 million over FY 1997 actual levels. All funding is in support of Goal 3.

1999 Request

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$400 million, a net increase of \$40 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes continued programmatic growth in the Medicare system.
 - The FY 1999 drug control budget request includes \$322 million for Medicaid support, an increase of \$32 million over FY 1998 enacted levels. All funding is in support of Goal 3.
 - The FY 1999 enacted drug control budget for Medicare Part A is \$78 million, an increase of \$8 million over the FY 1998 enacted level. This increase is associated with increased numbers of Medicare-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Health Care Financing Administration continues to meet the challenges of providing drug abuse treatment care to eligible Medicare and Medicaid patients.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 3	<u>\$46.200</u>	<u>\$47.900</u>	<u>\$51.600</u>
Total	\$46.200	\$47.900	\$51.600
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	<u>\$46.200</u>	<u>\$47.900</u>	<u>\$51.600</u>
Total	\$46.200	\$47.900	\$51.600
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Demand Reduction	<u>\$46.200</u>	<u>\$47.900</u>	<u>\$51.600</u>
Total	\$46.200	\$47.900	\$51.600
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,401.3	\$3,621.8	\$3,777.0
Drug Percentage	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%

II. METHODOLOGY

- Approximately six percent of the amounts appropriated for Titles I, II, and III of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Title XXVI of the PHS Act) is used to support the provision of health care services for persons with AIDS, who are also drug addicted, in substance abuse treatment settings. Funding estimates for anti-drug abuse activities reflect this assumption.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- HRSA's Ryan White Funds support state and locally administered programs which provide a network of health care and support services in cities and states for persons living with HIV infection and AIDS, especially the uninsured who would otherwise be without care.
- Specifically, funds are used as follows:
 - Title I (Title XXVI, Part A) funds provide substantial emergency resources to cities facing high HIV/AIDS caseloads, to sustain and develop systems of care that emphasize a continuum of services and reduce inpatient burdens. Grant awards are for outpatient and ambulatory health and support services to eligible metropolitan areas. These support services are intended for low income/under insured people living with HIV/AIDS but are available for people of all means. These resources provide access to community-based outpatient medical care for people with HIV/AIDS who do not currently receive adequate care in the 49 metropolitan areas eligible for FY 1998 funds.

- Title II (Title XXVI, Part B) funds enable states to improve the quality, availability and organization of health and support services for individuals with HIV and their families more broadly throughout each state. It authorizes formula grants to states and territories for the operation of HIV service delivery consortia in the localities most affected by the epidemic, provision of home and community-based care services for individuals with HIV/AIDS, continuation of health insurance coverage for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS, and treatments that have been determined to prolong life or prevent serious deterioration of health for low-income individuals with AIDS.
- Title III (Title XXVI, Part C) funds provide early intervention primary medical care and other services through health centers in under-served areas which face an increasing demand for HIV care. It provides for grant support to local and community based organizations (principally community and migrant health centers) which provide outreach, counseling and testing, prevention and early intervention services in a primary care setting for populations with or at risk of HIV/AIDS.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

- The FY 1998 drug related resources for HRSA of \$47.9 million represents an estimated 6 percent of the total requested for Titles I, II and III of the Ryan White programs (\$798.6 million).

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- Funding for this program is \$47.9 million, which will support Goal 3 of the National Strategy. This program provides for direct health care of persons with HIV/AIDS in substance abuse treatment settings.

1999 Request

- The FY 1998 drug related resources for HRSA of \$51.6 million represents an estimated 6 percent of the total requested for Titles I, II and III of the Ryan White programs (\$860.6 million).

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$51.6 million, a net increase of \$3.7 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following program:
 - Funding for this program will be used to support Goal 3 of the National Strategy for direct health care of persons with HIV/AIDS in substance abuse treatment settings.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- For the period covering January to December 31, 1996, 29 percent of the total adult, adolescent and mothers with/at risk for HIV infection AIDS cases reported to CDC were in the exposure category of injecting drug users. The cumulative total reported in this category, 186,303, is 32 percent of the total cumulative reported AIDS cases, (581,429).

- For the period covering January to December 31, 1996, primary medical care providers in Part A (Title I) funded eligible metropolitan areas reported approximated 27 percent of clients were in the primary HIV exposure categories related to injecting drug use. The range of office-based health care services provided included: medical care, dental care, mental health care, substance abuse treatment (including alcohol) or counseling and rehabilitation services.
- For the same period, primary medical care providers in Part B (Title II) funded state programs reported approximately 27 percent of their clients were in the primary HIV exposure categories related to injecting drug use.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$3.471	\$3.483	\$11.482
Goal 3	<u>39.290</u>	<u>39.411</u>	<u>40.412</u>
Total	\$42.761	\$42.894	\$51.894
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$3.471	\$3.483	\$11.482
Treatment	<u>39.290</u>	<u>39.411</u>	<u>40.412</u>
Total	\$42.761	\$42.894	\$51.894
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Antidrug Program	<u>\$42.761</u>	<u>\$42.894</u>	<u>\$51.894</u>
Total	\$42.761	\$42.894	\$51.894
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	110	110	110
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,057.0	\$2,098.6	\$2,118.3
Drug Percentage	2.1%	2.0%	2.4%

II. METHODOLOGY

- In preparing the Agency's drug control budget, the Indian Health Service (IHS) includes the appropriation for Alcohol and Substance Abuse, excluding the amount designated as Adult Treatment, and the portion of the Urban Indian Health appropriation that is provided for alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment.
- Those items identified as primarily treatment activities include: Regional Treatment Centers (RTCs), Community Rehabilitation /Aftercare, Gila River, Contract Health Service, Navajo Rehabilitation Program, Urban Clinical Services, and Expand Urban Program. The prevention activities include Community Education and Training and Wellness Beyond Abstinence.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The IHS provides health care services for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) while also providing the opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing these programs.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- As part of its broad mandate to provide health care services, the IHS supports substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Anti-drug abuse activities are administered by the Alcoholism and Substance

Abuse Programs Branch within IHS. In addition to the development of curative, preventative, and rehabilitative services, these activities include the following:

- Data development and coordination for measuring the substance abuse and underage alcohol problems among American Indians and Alaska Natives;
 - Programmatic evaluation and research toward developing effective prevention and treatment services;
 - National leadership that focuses on youth treatment, community education, and prevention services for high-risk youth; and,
 - Services for the developmentally disabled.
- IHS's operations also support Goal 1 by working to ensure continued access to effective treatment programs for those who are in need of treatment services. In addition, IHS supports prevention and education programs that target youth to reduce their use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products. For instance, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Amendments have identified funds for use by urban Indian health clinics to provide treatment, rehabilitation, and education services for Indian youth with substance abuse problems. A Memorandum of Agreement has been established between SAMHSA and IHS to coordinate activities in this regard. Urban Indians will continue to be addressed in the course of present drug control activity within IHS.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs of illegal drug use to the public.

- IHS goals and objectives are also consistent with the Federal drug control priorities by focusing on community awareness, primary and secondary prevention strategies, collaboration, and services for special population groups. The Public Health Service Plan to Reduce the Demand for Illicit Drugs (June 1989) requires the IHS expand its efforts in treating intravenous drug abusers in specialty clinics and treating other drug abusing youth in federally-funded health centers and programs for the homeless. New initiatives will continue to focus on the needs of alcohol and substance abusers who have a history of sexual abuse and on a redesigned community mobilization effort that will provide innovative treatment and prevention modules targeting communities that have high rates of alcoholism and drug abuse.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 1 activities totals \$3.5 million. IHS uses these resources to reduce alcohol and drug abuse. Some approaches IHS uses in support of Goal 1 are:
 - on-going development toward a comprehensive continuum of care encompassing prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation;
 - supporting inhalant abuse prevention and treatment training and education to tribal communities with regard to children and adolescent use;

- tobacco cessation activities;
- expansion of primary prevention efforts through collaboration with the CSAP on the Rural and Remote Culturally Distinct population project and training;
- continued enhancement of RTC development and effectiveness; and,
- continued expansion of primary prevention efforts via collaboration with CSAP curriculum on community mobilization provider training, i.e., Gathering of Native Americans, Violence Prevention, and Facilitation Skills Development.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 3 activities totals \$39.4 million. These resources support IHS' treatment activities, which include a multi-discipline approach in treating and identifying inter-related mental health, social, and substance abuse related disorder and a focus on the preservation and regeneration of families. Some examples include:
 - continued enhancement of RTC development and effectiveness of treatment services inducing development of continuity of care plans for the return to the community; and,
 - continued support to address specific needs of women and their children through recommendation from the Women's Four Phase Evaluation Report, in which two phases have been completed.

1999 Request

- The total drug control request for FY 1999 is \$51.9 million, a net increase of \$9 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.
- Nearly all the effort designed and carried out for the prevention of alcoholism and substance abuse has focused on individual-based strategies. In recent years there has been a growing interest in environmental prevention strategies; addressing social, economic and political issues at both the global and community levels (e.g. family systems, schools, workplace, etc.) that might affect alcohol and other drug use behavior.
- Many Indian communities face multiple risk factors for alcohol and other drug problems, making them high-risk environments for violence and alcohol and other drug problems. This requires attention to broad economic political and social forces, as well as the need to develop viable, community-based social support systems.
- We propose to build on environmental prevention strategies already taking place on some reservations. Among the strategies already being tested are: zoning regulations for the sale of alcohol and efforts to encourage women of childbearing age to prevent the use and abuse of alcohol during pregnancy. The aim is to provide assistance to Indian communities to develop and carry out prevention strategies in their communities and/or to join and collaborate with other agencies to effect environmental change.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$11.483 million, a net increase of \$8 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
 - The focus of environmental prevention strategies for Indian communities will be on American Indian/Alaska Native Women's Treatment Centers by broadening the scope of traditional treatment, and by facilitating the collaboration and connection of women in treatment and after treatment with their communities.
 - Within this focus, special emphasis will be placed on the following: Women and children; tobacco cessation; parenting skills; prevention of child abuse; fetal alcohol screening; appropriate intervention and follow-up; and, community development.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$40.411 million, a net increase of \$1 million over FY 1998. The FY 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
 - The focus of this goal will be to augment adolescent treatment capacities including continuing care/case management at the RTC, and in the home communities of clients who have completed treatment.
 - Special emphasis will be placed on upgrading staff positions through appropriate training designed to address comprehensive care needs, dual diagnoses, inhalant abuse, FAS and tobacco cessation.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Local, community based training workshops and events have been conducted in 16 communities, utilizing three CSAP curricula. Additional replications have been planned and will take place in FY 1998 and FY 1999.
- Continued primary care provider training workshops to enhance professional skills in addiction, prevention, intervention, and treatment skills. A special module has been developed for public health nurses. Activities include the development of a lending library (video and slide materials) designed to improve provider in service capability and community presentations. Training for 55 physician and other primary care providers was conducted in Phoenix, Arizona and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Prevention training for Nurses was offered in collaboration with CSAP.
- The Chemical Dependency Management Information System (CDMIS) is now fully on line. All Areas using CDMIS and those Areas that will be reporting CDMIS from other data systems have received training. A user friendly version of CDMIS was released during FY 1996. An integrated version which incorporates both commercial and RPMS data conducive to a behavioral health model of treatment is currently being tested in the Billings Area. The ASAP is supporting two software enhancement projects which further integrate and coordinate assessment, treatment planning, and case management utilizing the ASAM Patient Placement criteria and the CSAT Alcohol Severity Index (ASI) are being tested with 10 youth RTCs and the Billings area.
- A maternal Alcoholism and Substance Abuse screening instrument was developed with the CDC for prenatal clinics in Aberdeen, Md. A companion curriculum for training providers was also developed,

utilized, and implemented in three additional pilot sites: Shiprock, San Xavier, and the Chicago Urban Clinic in FY 1997. There were 25 participants at the Shiprock site which included the Chicago Urban Clinic and 12 participants at the San Xavier site.

- Clinical supervision training will continue to be supported as in the previous 3 fiscal years to enhance the competency of counseling efforts.
- As part of the IHS response to the results of an evaluation of the adolescent regional treatment centers, an RTC Outcomes Tracking Protocol Project has begun in FY 1998. The purpose of this protocol is to provide a quantitative means for validity and reliably documenting client progress, program outputs, program and policy outcomes and program and policy efficiency.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$228.375	\$240.984	\$262.259
Goal 3	<u>297.220</u>	<u>313.606</u>	<u>343.540</u>
Total	\$525.595	\$554.590	\$605.799
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention Research	\$228.375	\$240.984	\$262.259
Treatment Research	<u>297.220</u>	<u>313.606</u>	<u>343.540</u>
Total	\$525.595	\$554.590	\$605.799
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Extramural Research	\$467.779	\$493.585	\$539.161
Intramural Research	31.536	33.275	36.348
Research Management and Support	<u>26.280</u>	<u>27.730</u>	<u>30.290</u>
Total	\$525.595	\$554.590	\$605.799
Funding Resources by Decision Unit			
NIDA/Office of AIDS Research	\$499.653	\$527.175	\$576.299
NIAAA	<u>25.942</u>	<u>27.415</u>	<u>29.500</u>
Total	\$525.595	\$554.590	\$605.799
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	358	369	368
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$710.9	\$748.4	\$822.0
Drug Percentage	73.9%	74.1%	73.7%

II. METHODOLOGY

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is 100 percent drug-related.
- The resources included in the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA) are determined by the level of funding provided for NIAAA applied research on children and youth. This research focuses on underage use and its consequences. Actual expenditures were summarized for grants and contracts that address pertinent prevention and treatment research topics. Staff costs associated with monitoring these projects are also included.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) supports over 85 percent of the world's research on the health aspects of drug abuse and addiction. NIDA-supported science addresses the most fundamental and essential questions about drug abuse, which range from the molecule to managed care and from DNA to community outreach research. NIDA is not only seizing upon unprecedented opportunities and technologies to further their understanding of how drugs of abuse affect the brain and behavior, but NIDA also is working to ensure the rapid and effective transfer of scientific data to policy mak-

ers, drug abuse practitioners, other health care practitioners and the general public. The scientific knowledge that is generated through NIDA research is a critical element to improving the overall health of the Nation.

- Ever-changing drug use patterns, such as the increasing drug use by our Nation's youth, the continuing transmission of infectious diseases such as HIV infection and hepatitis among drug abusers, and the need to develop effective treatment and prevention interventions underscores the importance of research in finding new and better ways to alleviate the pain and devastation of addiction. Never before has there been a greater need to increase our knowledge about drug abuse. NIDA researchers are seizing upon the unprecedented opportunities and technologies that now exist for understanding how drugs of abuse affect the brain and behavior and using these resources and findings to develop even more effective treatment and prevention strategies. Research on drug abuse and addiction will continue to contribute to solving the Nation's drug problems.
- The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary Federal entity responsible for research on the causes, consequences, treatment and prevention of alcohol-related problems. NIAAA conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research into the effects of alcohol on the human mind and body, research on prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, and epidemiology studies of alcoholism and alcohol-related problems. Much of this research focuses on children and youth under age 21, the legal age of alcohol consumption. Accordingly, those activities focusing on underage use and consequences are included here as part of the National Drug Control Budget.
- Alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence affects about ten percent - approximately 14 million - adult Americans. Unfortunately, they are not the only affected group. Approximately 6.6 million children under 18 years of age live in households with at least one alcoholic parent. Children growing up in homes where one or more household members abuse alcohol can suffer seriously. They may be at risk for a range of emotional and behavioral problems.
- NIAAA is supporting research that approaches the problem of adolescent and childhood drinking from several complementary perspectives, specifically the effects of childhood home and school environments, employment, and social policies on pre-adult drinking. Understanding the contribution of each of these factors is critical to the development of effective prevention and education efforts.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- **Prevention Research.** NIDA has launched a Children and Adolescents Research Initiative, to provide scientific-based information to prevent drug abuse among our Nation's youth. The initiative has two major components: prevention of initial drug use and prevention of the health consequences of drug abuse. Both of these components will include the development of science-based prevention programs targeted specifically to children and adolescents
- NIDA is one of the lead Federal agencies for research to monitor the nature and extent of drug abuse in the United States. Long-term goals in these areas continue to include expanding and refining existing epidemiological databases, improving the measurement of drug abuse, and improving methods for assessing the adverse consequences associated with drug abuse. The early identification of children and adolescents at high risk for drug abuse continues as a high priority for the Institute.

- The NIAAA supports an integrated group of seven community-based trials of interventions to prevent alcohol-related problems. Three of the trials are co-funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The focal problems to be prevented include alcohol-related trauma, underage drinking, and drinking and driving.
- **Preventing High Risk Behaviors Associated With Alcohol Use and Abuse.** Much has been learned about alcohol use as an important behavioral cofactor for HIV infection. Yet, relatively little is known about possible interventions to reduce sexual risk-taking in the context of alcohol use and abuse. NIAAA is soliciting projects to test interventions that have the potential for reducing the risk of HIV transmission among alcohol using, abusing, and dependent populations, including youth.
- **Prevention of Alcohol Abuse on College Campuses.** Interventions to prevent alcohol abuse by college students have shown that brief motivational counseling sessions that target heavy drinking college students can reduce their alcohol-related problems and challenging students' expectancies about the positive value of drinking can reduce alcohol consumption. Current research focuses on the prevention of alcohol abuse among fraternity and sorority students. NIAAA is also collaborating with private foundations to stimulate studies of environmental and policy interventions to reduce binge drinking on college campuses.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- All drugs of abuse act in the brain by altering normal biological processes, which in turn causes changes in behavior and thinking patterns. Advances in molecular biology and neuroimaging have allowed us to visualize the effects of drugs on the brain and to use drug probes to specify where drugs go in the brain, how long they remain there, and how long brain dysfunction remains after drug use ceases. These techniques are not only of great value as basic research tools, but continue to be invaluable in developing medications, studying the neurobiology of drugs and cognitive processes, and assessing treatment progress. These techniques will ultimately be translated into tremendous improvements in prevention and treatment.
- NIDA's top priority remains the development of an effective anti-cocaine medication or "cocaine blocker." We are now on the threshold of being able to provide this country with such a medication. Over the last several years we have seen tremendous advances in understanding how cocaine affects the brain at the cellular and molecular levels. NIDA/NIH supported scientists have identified and genetically specified the major receptor site where cocaine works on the brain, and have discovered many of the mechanisms of action both at the receptor and the molecular levels. Building on this knowledge about the specific receptors and sites in the brain where cocaine acts, NIDA now has the unprecedented opportunity to systematically explore methods to interrupt, modify, attenuate or extinguish this process through a rational process of medication design and testing.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The FY 1998 budget for NIDA Goal 1 activities includes \$213.569 million, an increase of 5% over FY 1997. At this level, NIDA will continue its focus on important research objectives, for example, Neuroscience Research, a program studying the neurobiological mechanisms for drug abuse, understanding that drug's effects on behavior must be mediated by the drug's effects on the brain.

- The FY 1998 budget for NIAAA Goal 1 activities includes \$27.415 million and two FTE. This funds NIAAA Drug Control activities, representing an increase of 5% over FY 1997. At this level, the NIAAA would modestly enhance research on intervention and prevention strategies to combat the health, economic and social consequences of alcohol abuse and alcoholism as they affect underage youth.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The FY 1998 budget for NIDA Goal 3 activities includes \$313.606 million, an increase of 5% over FY 1997. At this level, NIDA will continue its focus on important research objectives, for example, Medications Development, for discovering new medications to treat crack/cocaine abuse.

1999 Request

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$262.259 million for NIH, of which, \$29.5 million is for NIAAA programs and \$232.759 million for NIDA activities. This represents a net increase of \$21.275 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
 - **Children and Adolescents Research.** NIDA has made children and adolescents one of its highest priority areas, and is dedicating a large portion of its research portfolio to the study of the effect that drug abuse and addiction have on infants, children and adolescents. Prevention will serve as the cornerstone of research in this area, with a focus on the prevention of initial drug use, the prevention of health consequences of drug abuse and on the prenatal and developmental consequences of drug exposure.
 - **Education and Information Dissemination.** NIDA will continue to develop culturally appropriate research-based materials, work with local community based networks, and continue to hold town meetings to disseminate the latest scientific information to help communities prevent and treat drug abuse and addiction. NIDA will also continue to translate and disseminate research-based handbooks, such as "Marijuana: Facts for Teens," and "Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know" into Spanish and other languages.
 - **Nicotine.** NIDA will continue research on nicotine and addiction in FY 1999, expanding the program to evaluate the decision making processes of children as effective interventions for prevention.
 - **Effects of Advertising on Youth.** NIAAA will continue to fund projects which study the effects of advertising of distilled spirits on alcohol consumption, alcohol-related problems, and initiation of youthful drinking.
 - **Focus on Alcohol Treatment for Adolescents.** NIAAA will begin to solicit studies that will provide a scientifically-informed basis for developing effective adolescent treatment strategies, including consideration of different cultural and gender needs.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$343.540 million for NIDA activities. This represents a net increase of \$29.934 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:

- **Development of Drug Abuse and Addiction Treatment.** NIDA will continue to develop safe and effective medications to treat drug addiction, as well as the development and improvement of existing behavioral treatments. In FY 1999, NIDA will officially launch its new Treatment Initiative at the National Conference on Drug Addiction Treatment Research. This will include medications development research, and research on behavioral and psychosocial treatment approaches.
- **Treatment Improvement.** The support of novel and creative approaches to the treatment of addiction is of critical importance if the drug addiction treatment field is to grow and flourish. Emerging scientific knowledge is not always incorporated rapidly into the treatment process. Because of the tremendous problems associated with drug addiction, including the spread of HIV/AIDS, NIDA has just launched a major Treatment Initiative to develop new and improved treatments, both pharmacologic and behavioral, for all drugs of abuse.
- **Nicotine.** The use of tobacco products may be the Nation's deadliest and most costly health problem; it is addiction to nicotine that is at the root of this enormous problem. NIDA research has provided the basis for understanding the addictive properties of nicotine and has been instrumental in developing both pharmacological and behavioral treatments for nicotine addiction. Also, NIDA will conduct additional clinical research to increase effectiveness of long-term smoking treatments by focusing on the development of nicotine and non-nicotine based replacement medications.
- **Medications Development.** NIDA maintains an ongoing high-priority program for discovering new medications to treat crack/cocaine abuse. NIDA intramural researchers have discovered possible compounds that can block the effects of cocaine without interfering with the normal mood-modulating effects of dopamine. Recent scientific advances have led us to the recognition of the dopamine re-uptake transporter as the major site for the behavioral and biochemical action of cocaine. Building on this knowledge, NIDA will now develop a rational and systemic process based on both basic and clinical research in which to design and screen potential anti-cocaine medications.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Neuroimaging Techniques Identify Site of Cocaine's Effects.** NIDA scientists have identified the brain structures that are involved in cocaine's effects. By detailing the brain circuits involved in these different behavioral states, these studies provide the foundation for the development of new, targeted medications to block individual aspects of cocaine's effects.
- **Effects of Long-Term Marijuana Use on the Brain Shown Similar to Other Addicting Drugs.** A study has shown that long-term use of a cannabinoid can lead to changes in the nervous system that are similar to those seen after long-term use of other major drugs of abuse. In this study, corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), a brain chemical which increases during periods of stress, was found to be elevated in the brains of animals following withdrawal from a cannabinoid. This suggests that there are certain common elements to the changes in brain structure and function that occur with long-term drug use and withdrawal.
- **Cocaine Binding Site Identified on the Serotonin Transporter.** Researchers have now identified the precise locations on the serotonin transporter where serotonin and cocaine bind. This suggests that the cocaine binding site on the dopamine transporter will also overlap with the dopamine binding site. This has provided researchers with critical pieces of information to develop an effective anti-cocaine medication that does not interfere with normal brain functioning.

- **Prenatal Cocaine Exposure: Development of Children at School Age.** Twenty-eight children whose mothers were considered light to moderate cocaine users during pregnancy were compared with 523 children whose mothers reported no cocaine use during pregnancy. At 6 years of age, there were no significant differences between the groups on growth, intellectual ability, academic achievement, or teacher-related classroom behavior. However, children prenatally-exposed to cocaine did show deficits in their ability to sustain attention on a computerized vigilance task.
- **Researchers Identify Effective Dose for Treating Heroin Addiction.** A study of both male and female heroin addicts showed heroin use decreased as dosage of LAAM increased. Furthermore, 34% of patients receiving the highest dosage remained abstinent for 4 consecutive weeks, as compared to 11% at the lowest dosage. This study demonstrates the importance of identifying and administering the most effective doses of medications used to treat heroin addiction. Often patients receive less than the most effective doses which can lead to a greater rate of relapse.
- **NIAAA.** Young adults have a higher prevalence of alcohol consumption and binge drinking than any other age group. They also drink more heavily and experience more negative consequences. Over time however, most heavily drinking adults “mature-out” of abusive drinking patterns. Research has shown that drinking patterns are affected by these factors: demographic, psychological, behavioral, social, minimum age drinking laws, and cost of alcohol. Motivational programs designed to reduce risks and consequences associated with young adult drinking have shown some efficacy.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$366.491	\$375.536	\$375.990
Goal 3	<u>944.754</u>	<u>944.070</u>	<u>984.144</u>
Total	\$1,311.245	\$1,319.606	\$1,360.134
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$366.491	\$375.536	\$375.990
Treatment	<u>944.754</u>	<u>944.070</u>	<u>984.144</u>
Total	\$1,311.245	\$1,319.606	\$1,360.134
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Knowledge Development & Application Program	\$322.542	\$312.868	\$242.868
Prevention (Non-add)	(165.974)	(157.000)	(127.441)
Treatment (Non-add)	(156.568)	(155.868)	(115.427)
Data Collection Activities	--	18.000	22.000
Substance Abuse Block Grant/PPG	930.400	930.400	1,073.233
SSI Supplement to SABG/PPG	35.500	35.500	--
Program Management	<u>22.803</u>	<u>22.838</u>	<u>22.033</u>
Total	\$1,311.245	\$1,319.606	\$1,360.134
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	300	309	298
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,183.2	\$2,197.6	\$2,279.6
Drug Percentage	60.0%	60.1%	59.7%
NOTE: FY 1997, FY 1998 and FY 1999 reflects the transfer of \$900,000 to SAMHSA's Opioid Treatment Accreditation Program from FDA.			

II. METHODOLOGY

- Funding for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Knowledge Development and Application (KDA) activities and funding for OAS Data Collection Activities are considered 100 percent drug-related. Funding for the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (SAPPPBG) is considered drug-related to the extent that these funds are used by the States/Territories for treatment and prevention of the use of illegal drugs and used by the Agency for technical assistance, data collection, and program evaluation.
- Five percent of the block grant is required to be used for SAMHSA set-aside activities which support data collection, technical assistance, the National Data Center, and program evaluation. The remaining 95 percent is distributed to the States and Territories where at least: 35 percent must be used for alcohol prevention and treatment activities; 35 percent must be used for other drug prevention and treatment activities; and, the remaining 30 percent is to be used at the State's discretion, either for alcohol alone,

for drugs alone, or shared by both alcohol and drug programs. For budget formulation purposes, SAMHSA and ONDCP agreed to score the discretionary amount equally for alcohol and drugs, with 15 percent assigned to alcohol programs and 15 percent assigned to drug programs.

- In 1997 and 1998, SAMHSA received a \$50 million supplement to the SAPPBG, funded as part of P.L. 104-121, Social Security Earnings Limitation Amendments, Contract with America Advancement Act. The mandate for use of these funds was to provide “treatment of the abuse of alcohol and other drugs,” and excluded use of any part for SAMHSA set-aside activities. Scoring of the \$50 million distribution to the States parallels scoring of the basic SAPPBG, providing treatment support for the abuse of pure alcohol, co-morbid use, under age twenty-one use, and the abuse of other drugs.
- Funding for Program Management activities is considered drug-related to the extent that funds are used to support the operations of the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and the activities of the Office of Applied Studies (OAS) that are supported by Set-aside funds from the SAPPBG.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- Financial support for this Goal includes funding for the Prevention Knowledge Development and Application program (KDA), Data Collection Activities (administered by OAS), 20% of the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant, as well as program support for these activities.
 - Funding for Prevention KDA programs includes continuation of pre-1996 demonstration awards including funding for the Community Prevention Program (Systems Partnerships and Service Partnerships, High Risk Youth Program (Public Housing, School Based, Violence, Adolescent Women), Public Education Activities (Communications, Conferences) and Training Programs. A key activity funded with the KDA for changing systems and practices is the new Youth Prevention Initiative which includes funding for State Incentive Grants, Regional Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies, and a Media/Public Education Campaign in response to the increase in drug use among youth.
 - These activities are augmented by funding for Data Collection Activities to expand the National Household Drug Abuse Survey to provide State-level estimates as part of the Secretary’s Youth Prevention Initiative.
 - SAPPBG activities include State expenditures of a minimum of 20% of their block grant allotment for primary prevention as well as CSAP expenditures of 20% of the Block Grant Set-Aside for the development of State data systems (including the development and maintenance of baseline data on incidence and prevalence as well as the development and implementation of outcome measures on the effectiveness of prevention programs), provision of technical assistance, and program evaluations.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- Financial support for this Goal includes funding for the Treatment Knowledge Development and Application program (KDA), Workplace programs (administered by CSAP), 80% of the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant, as well as program support for these activities.
 - Funding for Treatment KDA programs includes continuation of pre-1996 demonstration awards, including funding for the Target Cities program, Women and Children programs (Pregnant and Postpartum Women, Residential Treatment for Women and Children), Criminal Justice programs (adult, juvenile, institutional, community based), Critical Population programs, AIDS program (Linkage, Outreach), and training programs. The remainder of the Treatment KDA portfolio includes knowledge development and application activities in the areas of: Clinical Interventions; Systems Development and Integration; organization of Services and Financing; Exemplary Program Replication; Community/Family/Consumer Networks; organizational and Professional Development; Targeted Treatment Capacity; and, Pharmacologic Treatment.
 - SAPPBG activities include State expenditures of 80% of their drug-related block grant allotment for treatment services as well as CSAT and OAS expenditures of 80% of the Block Grant Set-Aside for the collection and analysis of national data, the development of state data systems (including the development and maintenance of baseline data on the incidence and prevalence as well as the development of outcome measures on the effectiveness of treatment programs), provision of technical assistance, and program evaluations.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

- The total drug control budget supported by the 1998 Appropriation is \$1.319 billion, including \$375.5 million for Goal 1 and \$944.1 million for Goal 3.

Goal 1: Educate and enable American's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- Goal 1 activities through the Block Grant/PPG include:
 - State expenditures of a minimum of 20% of their block grant/PPG allotment for primary prevention, as well as CSAP expenditures of 20% of the block grant/PPG set-aside for the development of State data systems (including the development and maintenance of baseline data on incidence and prevalence as well as the development and implementation of outcome measures on the effectiveness of prevention programs), provision of technical assistance (including the administration of the regulations implementing the Synar amendment on the use of tobacco by youth), and program evaluations.
 - The 1998, State distribution has been frozen at 1997 levels by the Congress. This action was taken to minimize disruption in State activities funded by the block grant while allowing additional time for review of the distribution formula. A proposal has been made to update demographic statistics that reflect the use of a non-manufacturing wage proxy in the calculation of the cost of services index, but the Congress has directed further study of this issue. SAMHSA anticipates legislation to

phase in the impact of changing the wage proxy effective in 1999. Legislation will also be submitted that will increase State flexibility by waiving certain requirements in exchange for performance, and strengthen State performance data infrastructure by working with States to identify and test performance and outcome indicators.

- In 1998, the Agency will be expanding the data collection efforts begun in 1997, to all other States, the effort will be funded from a separate budget line outside of the block grant program. A total of \$18 million in direct budget authority (BA) is available to develop baseline data to monitor marijuana use on a State basis, as well as the trends in substance abuse identified for the Nation as a whole. Such information will be used to measure the effectiveness of prevention programs designed to reduce the use of marijuana, as well as the effectiveness of prevention programs funded through the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (SAPPBG). Additional funding for this activity will be made available from the SAPPBG Set-aside.
- A total of \$157.0 million is available for Goal 1 Knowledge Development and Application activities including funding for the following:
 - **Prevention Services**, which will continue to focus on very young children, children of substance abusing parents, and welfare reform and its impacts on youth at risk for substance abuse;
 - **Evaluation and Outcomes**, which addresses the systematic process by which effective prevention knowledge, technologies, and innovations are exchanged among researchers, evaluators, and practitioners for successful adoption and utilization at national, State, and local levels;
 - **Systems Services and Financing**, which focuses on Prevention and Workplace Managed Care initiatives, and continuation of Federal Drug-Free Workplace efforts that provide oversight of over 120 Federal agency drug-free workplace programs;
 - **Knowledge Synthesis and Technology Transfer**, which comprise a systematic process by which effective prevention knowledge, technologies, and innovations are exchanged among researchers, evaluators, and practitioners for successful adoption and utilization at national, State, and local levels;
 - **Targeted Capacity Expansion**, which focuses on the expansion of substance abuse prevention services in communities across the States, including three major programs: the State Incentive Grant program, the Drug Free Communities Program, the U.S. Mexico Border Initiative, and a new program to be initiated in 1998 targeting high risk youth, in particular, those youth who are at high risk for becoming substance abusers and/or involved in the criminal justice system; and,
 - **Changing Practices and Norms**, which involves CSAP's partnership with the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to conduct national media and public education campaigns to draw attention to emerging substance abuse trends, including successful initiatives such as the highly successful marijuana use prevention initiative, Reality Check, and Girl Power! The latter has been identified by the Secretary, HHS, as one of her initiatives since the concepts and messages of the campaign encompass all the health issues facing girls age 9-14. Both campaigns have strong support and endorsement from a large number of public and private intermediary organizations to promote and implement the campaigns which includes placement of campaign materials and joint production of other materials.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- A total of \$1.360 billion is available for the SAPPBG in 1998, this includes \$50 million from the Social Security Supplemental (SSI) to the SAPPBG for FY 1998. Approximately 71 percent of this total, or \$966 million, is drug-related. This includes \$36 million from the SSI supplemental. Among the activities funded through the SAPPBG are:
 - **Block Grant/PPG activities** include State expenditures of 80% of the drug-related block grant/PPG allotment for treatment services as well as CSAT and OAS expenditures of 80% of the block grant/PPG set-aside for the collection and analysis of national data, the development of State data systems (including the development and maintenance of baseline data on the incidence and prevalence as well as the development of outcome measures on the effectiveness of treatment programs), provision of technical assistance, and program evaluations.
 - Resources from the SAPPBG 5% set-aside (\$52.4 million) will be used for State data systems as well as for national data collection, technical assistance, and program evaluation activities. Set-aside activities include State Needs Assessments, State Treatment Outcome Pilots, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) survey, and development of Treatment Improvement Protocols, as well as to supplement funding available to expand the NHSDA.
- A total of \$155.9 million is available for Goal 3 KDA drug-related activities in 1998, including funding for the following activities:
 - **Clinical Interventions**, including: the Residential Treatment Programs for Women and Their Children (RWC) and Pregnant and Postpartum Women (PPW), targeting services for women and their children; the SAMHSA-wide Starting Early/Starting Smart Programs, targeting services for children of alcoholics, children of HIV-infected adults, and foster care children; the Homelessness Prevention Program, a collaboration with the Center for Mental Health Services, examining models for preventing homelessness, focusing specifically on areas such as contributors to loss of housing, the effects of representative payee functions, and family support; the Marijuana Interventions for Adults, examining the efficacy of brief treatment interventions for marijuana dependence; and a follow-up study on the Effectiveness of Treatment for Marijuana Dependent Youth, evaluating the effectiveness of a variety of interventions and treatment for adolescents meeting the criteria for marijuana dependence;
 - **Systems Development and Integration**, including: the Target Cities Program, designed to assist major metropolitan areas with increasing the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment delivery; a study to analyze the Effects of the Potential Loss of SSI Payments for individuals whose receipt of benefits was determined to be material to alcohol and other drug abuse; the Criminal Justice Treatment Networks Program, which supports planning, implementation, and evaluation of sophisticated criminal justice treatment networks in seven metropolitan jurisdictions; the National GAINS Center for People with Co-Occurring Disorders, established in 1995 as a locus for collection and dissemination of information about effective mental health and substance abuse treatment services for dually diagnosed clients; and the Criminal Justice Diversion study, a collaboration with the Center for Mental Health Services designed to identify methods for diverting individuals with substance abuse disorders from the criminal justice system to community treatment alternatives;
 - **Organization of Services and Financing**, including: the Managed Care and Vulnerable Populations cross-site study, a SAMHSA-wide initiative describing how managed care in the public sector affects

the provision of substance abuse and mental health services to adult chronic substance abusers, adults with severe and persistent mental illness, and seriously emotionally disturbed children and adolescents; the Managed Care for Adolescents examining the effects on cost, utilization, and outcomes of different models of managed care on adolescents with substance abuse problems; and the Rural, Remote and Culturally Distinct Populations Program designed to deliver treatment services in innovative ways to hard-to-reach populations, and to serve as models of programs to be replicated for Native Americans, Native Hawaiians, Alaska Native Villagers, or migrant farm workers;

- **Exemplary Program Replication**, including: the Replicating Effective Treatment for Methamphetamine Dependence study, which will contribute to the development of knowledge of psychosocial treatment of methamphetamine dependence as well as providing an opportunity to determine the problems involved in technology transfer; and the Identification of Exemplary Treatment Models creating a partnership between States and the Federal government to explore the development of knowledge and its application in the development of effective treatment approaches;
- **Community/Family/Consumer Networks**, including: Statewide and Regional Networks and Partnerships that will be comprised of consumers and families in order to ensure that they are vital participants in the planning, policy development and programming process; in collaboration with NIDA, a program evaluating Substance Abuse Treatment as HIV/AIDS Prevention to study treatment efficacy, outcomes, recidivism and HIV risk behaviors (needle use and sex) among injecting drug users (IDUs); and, in collaboration with NIAAA, a program focusing on Treatment for Adolescent Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism;
- **Organizational and Professional Development**, including: CSAT's network of Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTCs) which now disseminate clinically relevant, research-based addiction knowledge in 24 States and Puerto Rico; a series of Persistent Effects of Treatment Studies (PETS), the purpose of which is to provide follow-up studies evaluating the long-term effectiveness (up to 36 months) of CSAT-sponsored substance abuse treatment grants and cooperative agreements, and to conduct a number of special studies and policy analyses that address specific drugs of abuse, methods of treatment, populations or policy issues; and,
- **Pharmacologic Treatment**, which will include: an expansion of the Accreditation of Opioid Treatment Programs project, awarded in 1997, an Evaluation of the Accreditation for Opioid Pharmacotherapy programs, and a Technical Assistance Program for OTPs to States to ensure a smooth transition to the accreditation project.

1999 Request

- A total of \$1.510 billion is requested for the SAPPBG in 1999, (a total of \$1.36 billion is requested for the drug budget), representing an increase of \$200 million to the Substance Abuse Block Grant, of which, \$143 million is drug-related.
 - The total increase to the SAMHSA drug budget is \$40.5 million over FY 1998. This total reflects major reductions in funding of \$70 million for the Substance Abuse KD&A discretionary grant and contract activities, and supplemental funding to the States for the treatment of former SSI beneficiaries (\$35.5 million drug-related) offset by a major increase in funding for the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (\$143 million drug-related of the total \$200 million increase). Also included is additional funding for the expanded National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, \$4.0 million, and High Risk Youth, \$4.0 million.

- The 1998 and 1999 budget estimates include funding for the transfer of the Methadone Regulatory program from FDA, \$900,000, and the establishment of the Opiate Treatment Program (OTP) in CSAT. The functional transfer will take place over a two year period.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$375.990 million for SAMHSA. This represents a net increase of \$454,000 over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
 - CSAP will have available a total of \$127.4 million (including \$10 million for high-risk youth) for the KD&A program in drug-related funding, which is 12 percent below the amount necessary to continue all current awards. Of this amount, \$5 million will be used to fund new starts in 1999 to expand the State Incentive Grant (SIG) program to 2 additional States. This program was initiated in FY 1997 and constitutes the focal point of the Secretary's Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative. The State Incentive Grant (SIG) program is the vital link between the KDA program and the Substance Abuse Block Grant program. SIG funds will continue to be used to encourage States to adopt effective service strategies and to leverage block grant and other resources to "grow" statewide systems in conjunction with increased funding proposed for the block grant program. Between 19 and 25 States will be participating in the program in FY 1999.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$984.144 million, a net increase of \$40.1 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
 - A total of \$1.510 billion is requested for the **Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (SAPPBG)**, representing an increase of \$200 million. Of this amount, \$143 million is drug-related.
 - In 1997 and 1998, SAMHSA received a **\$50 million Supplement** to the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (SAPPBG), funded as part of the P.L. 104- 121. This Supplement has expired, resulting in a drug-related reduction of \$35 million to the SAPPBG.
 - Additional funding of \$4 million is requested for the **National Household Survey (NHSDA)** to generate state level estimates for drug use for the year 2000 survey. This survey will provide the means for identifying States with relatively serious levels of substance abuse. It will clearly show which States have overall higher rates of youth substance abuse, and the data, when used with sub-State and program information, will help States target their prevention efforts accordingly. The expanded NHSDA will also help to identify areas where we need to understand and explain substance abuse problems, develop innovative solutions for those problems, and provide immediate assistance to help States adopt such solutions.
 - CSAT will have available a total of \$115.4 million for the **KD&A program**. Of this amount, \$7.5 million will be used to fund new starts in 1999 to expand the number of Incentive Grants to States and communities, and to initiate several new projects which focus on alcohol prevention and treatment and pharmacologic therapies as well as to expand targeted treatment capacity. Funding will be used to test demonstrated models of prevention, education, intervention, assessment, referral, treatment and continuing care on college campuses and within sorority, fraternity and house plan environments. Funding will also be used to foster greater use of pharmacotherapies including

LAAM and Naltrexone as well the use of state of the art techniques in the treatment of opioid withdrawal syndrome (including the use of alpha 2 adrenergic blockers, antagonists, combinations of antagonists and heavy sedation or anesthesia, and partial opioid antagonists.)

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Starting Early Starting Smart (SESS)**, a child-centered, family-focused, and community-based cross center initiative that represents a collaboration with DHHS agencies, the Department of Education, and The Casey Family Program, awarded \$6.1 million to support five grants to primary care service settings (public and private health care programs) and seven grants to early childhood service settings (early learning programs, child care programs, pre-schools, etc.). An additional grant supports a Data Coordinating Center to work with SAMHSA and the individual programs in gathering and analyzing information across all sites. The Casey Family Program, a private foundation, has dedicated almost \$4 million over the next four years to this collaborative effort.
- In FY 1997, SAMHSA awarded five State Incentive Grants for a total of \$15 million, to initiate the Secretary's **Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative (YSAPI)**. These grants call upon State Governors to develop comprehensive strategies for youth substance abuse prevention in their State. These strategies include the identification of program and funding gaps, the coordination and/or combining of resources and funding streams and the development of cooperative efforts with other state and local agencies. A second component of the Secretary's YSAPI initiative involves establishment of Regional Centers for the Application of Prevention Technology. Five awards for a total of \$5 million, will help support the States and communities by ensuring that they implement promising research based prevention programs, practices and policies at the state and local level.
- CSAP's **Girl Power!** media campaign has grown into a national, HHS-sponsored campaign that empowers girls to focus on such issues as physical activity, nutrition, and mental health. The campaign has been endorsed by over 300 organizations and agencies, spreading the word through posters, TV and radio announcements delivered by Olympic Gold medal winner Dominique Dawes, and other vehicles. CSAP continues to respond to an average of over 3,000 requests per month.
- CSAP's **Reality Check** campaign raises awareness of the dangers of marijuana use. Copies of its community kit have been distributed to over 5,000 community, State, and national groups, including Just Say No International and Big Brothers/Big Sisters. Outreach includes public service announcements and a magazine for youth aged 12 to 17 that helps them see through and think critically about our society's many pro-marijuana messages.
- Currently all states are in compliance with the **Synar Amendment**. Every State has in place a law prohibiting the sale or distribution of tobacco products to minors. Also, forty three States have finalized baseline and interim target rates. Since some State legislatures did not meet in 1993 and 1994, Congress provided seven States (Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Oregon, North Dakota, Montana, Nevada) an additional year to meet the compliance requirements of the statute.
- In March, 1997, CSAT published results of the **National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study (NTIES)**, the most robust database to date showing the degree to which treatment is cost effective. The NTIES study examined whether specific patient characteristics, or the characteristics of the treatment units, could explain variations in pre/post treatment outcomes. It found that drug and alcohol use was significantly reduced, criminal activity declined dramatically (as much as 80%), and employment outcomes

were measurably better among individuals who completed their treatment plans, received more intensive treatment and were treated longer.

- CSAT conducted 4 regional work sessions on the implementation of welfare reform in 1997. All 50 States sent teams composed of SSA Directors and State Welfare, Child Welfare, Medicaid, legislative and labor leaders. Approximately 15 States indicated that these working sessions represented the first time that the SSA and the welfare representatives had met and discussed collaboration. The Department of Labor participated in one of the work sessions and collaborated with CSAT in the development of a **Welfare to Work** grant program. The relevance of this work is the potential benefit to be gained by millions of welfare recipients to be favorably impacted by the establishment of substance abuse treatment services as part of the welfare reform initiative.
- CSAT successfully planned for and negotiated the transfer of the Federal monitoring and oversight functions for **pharmacotherapy in opioid addiction treatment** from the Food and Drug Administration. While the transfer will occur incrementally over the next two to three years, this accreditation/regulatory model will benefit the treatment field by shifting from a purely regulatory program to one which provides for accreditation from licensed independent bodies. The program also provides technical assistance for treatment programs as well as an impact evaluation on the transition process.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$87.000	\$93.000	\$93.000
Goal 2	130.500	139.500	139.500
Goal 3	<u>72.500</u>	<u>77.500</u>	<u>77.500</u>
Total	\$290.000	\$310.000	\$310.000
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	\$287.000	\$306.793	\$306.793
Treatment	<u>3.000</u>	<u>3.207</u>	<u>3.207</u>
Total	\$290.000	\$310.00	\$310.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Elimination Grants/COMPAC	<u>\$290.000</u>	<u>\$310.000</u>	<u>\$310.000</u>
Total	\$290.000	\$310.000	\$310.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	7	7	7
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$15,611.0	\$24,087.0	\$30,254.0
Drug Percentage	1.9%	1.3%	1.0%

II. METHODOLOGY

- The Drug Elimination Grant program is scored as 100% drug-related.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Office of Public and Indian Housing/Crime Prevention and Security Division awards competitive grants and provides technical assistance and training to Public Housing Authorities and Indian Housing Authorities. Also included within the Public Housing Drug Elimination Grants Program (PHEDP) is Operation Safe Home, a Federal program to deal with drug-related criminal activity in public and assisted housing. Operation Safe Home brings together a coalition of forces to combat criminal and gang activity in public housing. Residents, managers, and various Federal and local law enforcement agencies work together to find, fight, and rid public housing of crime.
- The New Approach Anti-Drug Program provides grants to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of drug-related criminal activity in and around the vicinity of low-income housing. Such low-income housing consists of federally assisted multifamily housing developments, or other multifamily housing developments for low-income families, supported by non-Federal government entities or similar housing developments supported by non-profit private sources. The lead applicants for these grants are the owners and managers of other assisted low-income housing excluding Section 8. Housing authorities are eligible for the grants through partnerships with the other assisted housing providers mentioned above.

- HUD also provides for enforcement support, including the reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies and additional security and protective services, and crime prevention activities, including making residents the focal point of services as participants in crime solutions. Activities also may include resident patrols, neighborhood watches, or other crime prevention efforts; youth initiatives, such as providing coaches in recreational programs, peer mentors, and training, substance abuse education and prevention activities; and resident services programs, including job training, educational programs, and treatment or other social services which address the contributing factors of crime.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

- In the Office of Public and Indian Housing/Crime Prevention and Security Division, \$310 million is requested to award competitive grants and to provide technical assistance and training to Public Housing Authorities and Indian Housing Authorities. Of this amount, approximately \$245 million is being made available to fund grants. Of that amount, \$20.0 million would fund Operation Safe Home, a Federal program to deal with drug-related criminal activity in public and assisted housing. Operation Safe Home brings together a coalition of forces to combat criminal and gang activity in public housing. Residents, managers, and various Federal and local law enforcement agencies work together to find, fight, and rid public housing of crime.
- The New Approach Anti-Drug Program will provide \$20 million for grants to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of drug-related criminal activity in and around the vicinity of low-income housing.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The FY 1998 base includes \$93 million for prevention activities which support Goal 1 of the National Strategy.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- The FY 1998 base includes an estimated \$139.5 million for prevention activities which support Goal 2 of the National Strategy.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The FY 1998 base includes \$77.5 million for prevention activities which support Goal 3 of the National Strategy.

1999 Request

- In the Office of Public and Indian Housing/Crime Prevention and Security Division, \$310 million is requested to award competitive grants and to provide technical assistance and training to Public Housing Authorities and Indian Housing Authorities. Of this amount, approximately \$245 million is being made available to fund grants. Of that amount, \$20.0 million would fund Operation Safe Home, a Federal program to deal with drug-related criminal activity in public and assisted housing. Operation Safe

Home brings together a coalition of forces to combat criminal and gang activity in public housing. Residents, managers, and various Federal and local law enforcement agencies work together to find, fight, and rid public housing of crime.

- The New Approach Anti-Drug Program will provide \$20 million for grants to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of drug-related criminal activity in and around the vicinity of low-income housing.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$93 million. This represents no change from FY 1998.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$139.5 million. This represents no change from FY 1998.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$72.5 million. This represents no change from FY 1998.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1997, HUD received approximately 839 applications for the Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program (PHDEP) program. There were 530 grant awards made.
- From 1989 through 1996, the Department has awarded over 3,000 PHDEP grants worth over \$1.2 billion. In FY 1997 the Department awarded \$250 million in Drug Elimination grants. The average amount of grant award was \$475,922.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 2	\$15.124	\$20.352	\$21.026
Goal 3	0.245	0.245	0.245
Goal 4	<u>0.660</u>	<u>0.661</u>	<u>0.663</u>
Total	\$16.029	\$21.258	\$21.934
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$9.829	\$9.996	\$13.908
Corrections	1.199	5.770	1.740
State and Local Assistance	3.086	3.232	4.015
Research & Development	1.510	1.854	1.863
Prevention	0.245	0.245	0.245
Interdiction	<u>0.160</u>	<u>0.161</u>	<u>0.163</u>
Total	\$16.029	\$21.258	\$21.934
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Tribal Service (Judicial & Social)	\$0.979	\$0.979	\$0.979
Law Enforcement	14.805	15.484	20.710
General Administration	0.245	0.245	0.245
Construction	<u>0.000</u>	<u>4.550</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total	\$16.029	\$21.258	\$21.934
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	99	99	99
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,638.8	\$1,701.9	\$1,844.1
Drug Percentage	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%

II. METHODOLOGY

- Requests are based on funding to support law enforcement related activities such as training for drug crisis response as well as eradication. In addition, percentages of programs in Tribal Courts, Judicial Services, Social Services (emergency shelters), Law Enforcement, and Detention Construction are all assumed to be drug control related.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the Bureau is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets and lives of American Indians, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. The mission is accomplished through the delivery of quality services and maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination.
- The Bureau provides services directly, or through contracts, grants or compacts, to approximately 1.2 million Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts who are members of more than 554 federally recognized tribes in 31 states. The Bureau is trustee over 43 million acres of tribally-owned land, 10 million acres of individ-

ually-owned land, and 417,225 acres of federally-owned land. The Bureau's organization consists of headquarters offices in Washington, D.C., and Albuquerque, NM, 12 area offices and 83 agency offices.

- The Bureau employs approximately 148 police officers and 79 criminal investigators. Tribes employ an estimated 1,250 police officers and criminal investigators. These law enforcement officers protect life and safety as well as provide drug enforcement for Indian tribes throughout the country.
- The Bureau continues to support the National Drug Control Strategy by providing law enforcement activities on reservations near U.S. borders with Mexico and Canada. The Bureau coordinates and works with the Department of Defense and State and local law enforcement agencies for marijuana eradication and drug interdiction support. In addition, the Bureau supports its Drug Enforcement Section at Artesia, New Mexico, and tribal courts training on substance abuse deterrence and rehabilitation, as well as enhancing prevention and education programs that target youth to reduce their use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

- BIA's antidrug resources total \$21.3 million and 99 FTE in FY 1998.
- BIA's primary drug-related law enforcement efforts include the following:
 - Marijuana Eradication. BIA will continue its Drug Enforcement section at Artesia, New Mexico.
 - Investigations. In cooperation with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, BIA will continue the investigation, interdiction, and prosecution of the illegal distribution and sale of narcotics on Indian reservations, including those near the U.S. border with Mexico.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- FY 1998 resources include \$20.4 million which supports Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This amount consists of funds to support the Indian Police Academy and law enforcement programs in the local reservations.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- FY 1998 resources include \$0.2 million which supports Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This amount supports the Bureau's participation in the Department of the Interior's Drug-Free Workplace initiative.

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- FY 1998 resources include \$0.7 million which supports Goal 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This funding has been provided to the Tohono O'dham Nation for law enforcement assistance because their reservation borders Mexico.

1999 Request

- The FY 1999 budget request is \$21.9 million and 99 FTE for anti-drug program activities. These resources will allow BIA to continue its anti-drug program activities at the same level of activity.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$21.0 million, approximately the same level as FY 1998. The FY 1999 request will promote community-oriented policing and target drug problem areas. BIA will also support operations that target all levels of drug trafficking and drug crime. In addition, the Bureau will continue law enforcement training concerning investigation efforts.
 - **Tribal Law Enforcement Programs.** The request includes \$12.4 million and 91 FTEs for tribal drug related activities. These estimates exclude any law enforcement programs of the over 200 tribes participating in the Self-Governance program.
 - **BIA Law Enforcement Programs.** A total of \$8.6 million and 7 FTEs is requested for special investigations, training, equipment, and operations in support of anti-drug efforts.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.2 million. The FY 1999 request will continue the substance abuse testing program for employees in critical sensitive positions by maintaining funds to support a drug-free workplace.

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.7 million. The FY 1999 request will continue law enforcement support along Southwest Border.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- There are 31 fully operational emergency shelters located throughout Indian Country.
- Four juvenile detention facilities (Fort Peck, Ogala Sioux, Tuba City, Sac and Fox) and one juvenile/adult detention facility (Eagle Butte) have been constructed and are fully operational.
- The Bureau has provided outreach training to more than 200 police officers in marijuana eradication and highway interdiction.
- Since the inception of nationwide anti-drug activities, the Bureau and tribes have destroyed in excess of 2 million marijuana plants and have made over 4,500 drug-related arrests.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 5	<u>\$5.000</u>	<u>\$5.000</u>	<u>\$5.000</u>
Total	\$5.000	\$5.000	\$5.000
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$0.200	\$0.200	\$0.200
Investigations	4.000	4.000	4.000
Intelligence	0.200	0.200	0.200
State and Local Assistance	<u>0.600</u>	<u>0.600</u>	<u>0.600</u>
Total	\$5.000	\$5.000	\$5.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	\$3.700	\$3.700	\$3.700
Other Benefitting Subactivities	1.200	1.200	1.200
General Administration	<u>0.100</u>	<u>0.100</u>	<u>0.100</u>
Total	\$5.000	\$5.000	\$5.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	33	35	35
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,041.0	\$1,120.0	\$1,196.2
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%

II. METHODOLOGY

- The BLM's drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement activities, comprising less than one half percent of the BLM's current Appropriation Account. The BLM's primary drug control efforts focus on specific public land drug problems, such as marijuana cultivation, drug manufacturing sites, dumping and smuggling activities, that directly increase domestically available drugs and endanger the public land resources, public land users, and Federal employees. These activities also affect BLM's legitimate abilities to effectively manage the public lands.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The BLM is responsible for the management of approximately 264 million acres of public land located primarily in the western United States and Alaska. Most of BLM's lands are remote and relatively uninhabited which create continuing problems with drug activities. These drug activities adversely impact resources (e.g., diversion and pollution of waters, contamination of soil with hazardous wastes, extermination of wildlife, and destruction of timber and vegetation, etc.) and are continuing safety hazards to visitors who utilize the recreational and wilderness opportunities available on the public lands. Illicit drug activities also present continuing hazards to BLM employees who work and manage the public lands.

- The focus of the reinvigorated drug enforcement program for the BLM is to eliminate marijuana cultivation, drug manufacturing and distribution/trafficking which either directly impact the public land resources or public safety of those who utilize the public lands. BLM's drug enforcement efforts concentrate on reducing the domestic production of marijuana, drug manufacturing and trafficking which occur on the public lands. BLM's program focuses on field patrol, detection and investigative activities, and cooperative support to State and local law enforcement agencies affecting public lands.
- The BLM's anti-drug priorities are to counter illegal drug activities on public lands by:
 - Enforcing all applicable laws and regulations relating to the cultivation, manufacturing, distribution and possession of controlled substances on public lands, including the protection of persons and property from harm resulting from illegal drug activity;
 - Seeking aggressively the prosecution of manufacturers, growers, traffickers, and drug users on the public lands;
 - Coordinating drug law enforcement, detection, and suppression activities with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to maximize available resources to protect the public lands;
 - Obtaining and coordinating drug-related intelligence to assist in the investigation, interdiction and prosecution efforts of drug offenders utilizing the public lands for their illicit activities;
 - Increasing air and ground patrols to detect and eradicate drugs cultivated or manufactured on the public lands; and
 - Continuing the eradication of cultivated marijuana and other illegal substances on the public lands and returning those impacted public lands to their natural condition.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- BLM's FY 1998 drug program provides \$5.0 million in funding and 35 FTEs. This includes \$3.7 million in the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity and \$1.3 million in funding derived from other benefitting program subactivities at the State Office level. The additional funding from benefitting subactivities (\$1.3 million) was allocated to those States that have significant marijuana cultivation, drug manufacturing, and trafficking activities that affect other programs. The programs identified for this subactivity funding are in Arizona/New Mexico, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Utah.
- BLM will provide support to drug interdiction efforts on public lands adjacent to the U.S.- Mexico and U.S.- Canada borders when requested. Information indicating drug smuggling activities on public lands will be referred by BLM law enforcement officers to Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies having primary interdiction responsibilities. However, when such smuggling activities immediately threaten public land resources or their users, BLM law enforcement officers will initiate action to protect those resources or users.

- BLM will utilize existing funding to purchase equipment, to increase aircraft overflights for marijuana detections, to fund existing vacancies within the law enforcement program and to increase cooperative law enforcement agreements associated with drug investigations and enforcement. The funding will also fund travel and associated salary costs for drug enforcement activities.
- BLM will concentrate its drug enforcement efforts on specific drug problems occurring on public lands such as marijuana cultivation and drug manufacturing which directly endanger natural resources, public land users, and BLM employees.

1999 Request

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The FY 1999 drug control request for Goal 5 activities is \$5.0 million. These resources will allow the BLM to sustain its reinvigorated drug control activities at their current high level. The drug funding will be allocated at \$3.7 million within the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity and \$1.3 million for all other benefitting subactivities apportioned at the individual State Office level as appropriate.
 - **Investigations, Detection and Eradication:** In FY 1999 the Drug Control Coordinators located in the BLM State Offices, along with special agents, law enforcement rangers, and support personnel, will continue to detect, investigate, and eradicate drug activity on the public lands and to return those impacted lands to their natural states. Interagency cooperation will be encouraged to maximize existing resources from all agencies, including the participation in multi-agency rural crime and drug enforcement task forces and expansion of paid and non-paid law enforcement agreements.
 - **Intelligence:** The BLM will continue to provide intelligence information, to support the intelligence communication center and incident tracking network, and to expand data sharing among all law enforcement agencies. The BLM will continue its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with U.S. Customs to access their Treasury Enforcement Computer System (TECS/IBIS) which provides BLM access to criminal intelligence information that impacts drug activity on the public lands.
 - **State/Local Assistance:** In FY 1999 the BLM will continue utilizing funded and unfunded law enforcement agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies. These cooperative agreements are designed to assist the BLM in identifying, investigating, and prosecuting drug law violations that occur on or affect the public lands. Specific agreements may also provide assistance and backup to field law enforcement officers. Coordination activities will be focused on reducing drug production on the public lands through continued cooperative efforts. Liaison efforts with county sheriffs, the National Guard, and State enforcement agencies will continue to ensure coordination of special operations.
 - **Prevention:** Emphasis will be placed on public education efforts which are targeted at informing visitors and users of the public lands about the dangers of drug activities where these activities are high and will seek to enlist their assistance in reporting suspicious activities observed on the public lands. Efforts will also include increasing media coverage and participation in the coverage of activities and results of drug enforcement efforts for deterrent effects.
 - **Administrative Support:** A portion of the FY 1999 budget request includes the general administrative program costs associated with the costs of procurement, personnel services, and maintenance agreements for radio and electronic equipment supporting drug enforcement efforts. This funding will also cover rental of office space, FTS 200 phone charges, mail service, etc.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1997 the BLM, utilizing its own law enforcement resources and cooperative multi-agency operations, conducted in excess of 172 drug investigations which resulted in the seizure of approximately 159,024 marijuana plants, 1,214 kilograms of processed marijuana, 4.6 kilograms of methamphetamine and 3 drug labs from the public lands and adjacent lands. The estimated value of the drugs seized was \$350,724,051 and resulted in the arrest of 74 individuals and issuance of citations to an additional 63 suspects. In addition, approximately \$271,320 in cash and other assets were seized along with 21 firearms. These statistical accomplishments represents the BLM's most successful drug suppression effort for any year to date.
- Idaho BLM law enforcement officers in multi-agency operations with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies eradicated over 109,000 marijuana plants from public and adjacent private lands in FY 1997. Indictments for 19 individuals are pending before the Federal Grand Jury.
- California BLM law enforcement officers in multi-agency operations with Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers eradicated over 49,000 marijuana plants. One of these multi-agency efforts resulted in the arrest of a marijuana cultivator who was also responsible for the distribution of an estimated 300,000 dosage units of LSD.
- Arizona/New Mexico BLM continued to support U.S. Customs in a number of anti-smuggling efforts along the U.S.- Mexico border on a request basis.
- BLM has continued to participate in the Department of Interior's (DOI) random drug testing program and provide yearly employee awareness programs that focus on drug abuse identification in the workplace. These presentations are consistent with DOI and national guidelines for reducing and eliminating drugs in the workplace.
- The BLM also continued its public outreach efforts in primary and secondary schools by describing the adverse effects of drug activities on public land management and recreational use as well as the dangers of personal use.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 2	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.100
Goal 4	0.450	0.450	0.450
Goal 5	<u>0.450</u>	<u>0.450</u>	<u>0.450</u>
Total	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$0.175	\$0.175	\$0.175
Prosecution	0.075	0.075	0.075
Interdiction	0.650	0.650	0.650
State and Local Assistance	<u>0.100</u>	<u>0.100</u>	<u>0.100</u>
Total	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Law Enforcement Agency Support (DLEA)	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
Total	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	17	16	15
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$773.9	\$745.4	\$819.2
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

II. METHODOLOGY

- Budget requests for drug enforcement are based on necessary funding to support staffing, training, equipment, aircraft surveillance, and other related operational costs. Funding is requested to maintain a level of presence on Service-owned lands in order to detect, eradicate, and provide a level of deterrence. Funds also help support interdiction efforts at Southwest refuges and by wildlife inspection at ports of entry.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Emphasis is placed on locating and eliminating drug use on National Wildlife Refuges. Special emphasis is placed on drug use among hunters. Special checkpoints on refuge tour routes and during refuge hunting programs are coordinated with local law enforcement agencies.
- Refuge officers work closely with other agencies and task forces on the Southwest Border National Wildlife Refuges. Cooperation is especially close with the U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Customs, and Drug Enforcement Administration. Wildlife inspectors work closely with U.S. Customs at ports-of-entry.
- Task forces consisting of refuge officers and special agents work together with local law enforcement agencies to apprehend persons cultivating marijuana on National Wildlife Refuge lands. Methamphetamine laboratory activity has been detected on Southwest Border refuges. Investigations of this activity will be initiated.

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- The FY 1998 program includes \$0.1 million to support Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. The funding is for efforts to improve the Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs and to apprehend drug traffickers and seize their drugs.

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- The FY 1998 program includes \$0.45 million to support Goal 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy. The funding is directed at counter-drug efforts on Federal lands under the management of the Service.

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The FY 1998 program includes \$0.45 million to support Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. The funding is directed at breaking foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

1999 Request

- The total drug control FY 1999 budget request is \$1.0 million.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.1 million, which is consistent with the funding level of prior years.
 - The Service will continue to focus its efforts on locating and eliminating drug use during public use activities on National Wildlife Refuges. Special emphasis will be placed on drug use among hunters.

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.45 million, which is consistent with the funding level of prior years.
 - Refuge officers will work closely with other agencies and task forces on the Southwest Border National Wildlife Refuges. Wildlife inspectors will work closely with U.S. Customs at port-of-entry.

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.45 million, which is consistent with the funding level of prior years. Service refuge officers and special agents will focus their efforts on marijuana eradication. Investigations of methamphetamine laboratory activity on Southwest Border National Wildlife Refuges will be initiated.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The continuing number of drug-related arrests is generally associated with the use of marijuana and alcohol on refuge property. Cocaine seizures may fluctuate as drug cartels continue to operate sophisticated operations, frequently probing the border region on Refuge land or sending individuals with small “test” quantities of narcotics to determine where U.S. enforcement activities are most effective.
- The following are some specific drug-related activities:
 - The number of drug cases in FY 1997 was 285.
 - The value of seized drugs in FY 1997 is estimated at \$50 million.
 - The number of cultivated marijuana plants that were seized in FY 1997 was 1,500.
 - There were 200,000 wild plants eradicated in FY 1997.
 - Also, FWS seized 12,000 pounds of marijuana in FY 1997.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$0.152	\$0.153	\$0.154
Goal 2	0.738	0.744	0.747
Goal 3	0.316	0.316	0.316
Goal 4	1.875	1.892	1.900
Goal 5	<u>6.251</u>	<u>6.310</u>	<u>6.337</u>
Total	\$9.332	\$9.415	\$9.454
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$1.875	\$1.892	\$1.900
Investigations	6.709	6.772	6.802
Prosecution	0.280	0.282	0.282
Prevention	<u>0.468</u>	<u>0.469</u>	<u>0.470</u>
Total	\$9.332	\$9.415	\$9.454
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Park Management	\$9.016	\$9.099	\$9.138
External Administrative Costs	<u>0.316</u>	<u>0.316</u>	<u>0.316</u>
Total	\$9.332	\$9.415	\$9.454
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	108	108	108
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,768.3	\$1,881.0	\$1,953.5
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

II. METHODOLOGY

- The National Park Service (NPS) develops its drug control budget based on tracking of actual FTE usage in the field, a review of prior year expenditures as tracked by Program Work Element (PWE) and a projection of costs associated with support needed for FTE usage.

III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The National Park Service's anti-drug program represents a small portion of its law enforcement activities, composing less than one percent of the agency's budget. NPS drug cases involve the use, possession, sale, distribution, smuggling, manufacture, and cultivation of various controlled substances in park areas.
- The National Park System manages its drug control programs at the park level, augmented by the U.S. Park Police in major urban areas. The U.S. Park Police consists of uniformed and nonuniformed police officers who perform the same level of work and diverse duties as any urban police department. The primary presence of the U.S. Park Police is in the District of Columbia; however, officers are also routinely assigned to Maryland and Virginia, to the New York Field Office, to the San Francisco Field Office, and to several other areas of the country. The work done at the park level and by the U.S. Park Police reaches across all five strategic goals.

- Some of the specific purposes of NPS' law enforcement program (NPS Park Rangers) as it relates to drug enforcement are to locate and eradicate marijuana plants being cultivated on park lands, to combat drug use, distribution, and smuggling in National Park areas, and to work cooperatively with other Federal, State, and local agencies in mutual drug enforcement operations in areas contiguous to park boundaries.
- The National Park System contains 376 diverse and unique areas, including parks, monuments, historic sites, trails, and recreational areas. NPS administers more than 80 million acres in 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. NPS programs are oriented toward the fundamental mission of natural and cultural resource protection and interpretation while also promoting outdoor recreation, historic preservation, and environmental awareness. NPS works closely with states, local governments, and community groups to accomplish these goals.
- Many park areas are located in or near known drug smuggling or trafficking routes. Cases involving the use/possession, sale/distribution, smuggling, manufacturing, and cultivation of controlled substances occur routinely in park areas. Roughly 365 miles of the 1,700 miles of this country's border with Mexico are in units of the National Park System and significant percentages of the coastlines of a number of states in which smuggling occurs also lie within park areas (22 percent of the coast of Florida, 31 percent of Georgia, 42 percent of North Carolina, 50 percent of Maryland, 35 percent of Virginia, and 20 percent of California).

IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

1998 Program

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The FY 1998 resources include \$0.153 million which supports Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy to increase public education for the purpose of increasing public awareness of the consequences of illicit drug use and the use of alcohol and tobacco by underage populations.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- The FY 1998 funding for Goal 2 is \$0.744 million. This funding includes \$0.712 million to increase support for Task Force operations that target all levels of drug trafficking and drug crime, and to improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs. An additional \$0.032 million funding is to increase the effectiveness of Federal, State, and local law enforcement tasks, and to improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs to apprehend drug traffickers, seize their drugs, and forfeit their assets.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The FY 1998 resources include \$0.316 million which supports Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy to expand and enhance drug education and prevention strategies in the workplace.

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- FY 1998 resources include \$1.892 million which supports Goal 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This funding is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement to stop the flow of drugs into the United States, especially along the Southwest Border.

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- FY 1998 resources include \$6.310 million which supports Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$6.060 million to reduce domestic drug production and availability, including the illegal diversion of prescription drugs, and \$0.250 million to continue to target for prosecution those who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals.

1999 Request

- Total FY 1999 drug control budget request is \$9.454 million, approximately the same level as FY 1998.

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- FY 1999 resources include \$0.154 million, which supports Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy to increase public education for the purpose of increasing public awareness of the consequences of illicit drug use and the use of alcohol and tobacco by underage populations.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- FY 1999 resources include \$0.747 million, which supports Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$0.715 million to increase support for Task Force operations that target all levels of drug trafficking and drug crime, and to improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs. An additional \$0.032 million funding is to increase the effectiveness of Federal, State, and local law enforcement tasks, and to improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs to apprehend drug traffickers, seize their drugs, and forfeit their assets.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- FY 1999 resources include \$0.316 million, which supports Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy to expand and enhance drug education and prevention strategies in the workplace.

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- FY 1999 resources include \$1.900 million which supports Goal 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This funding is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement to stop the flow of drugs into the United States, especially along the Southwest Border.

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- FY 1999 resources include \$6.337 million, which supports Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$6.087 million to reduce domestic drug production and availability, including the illegal diversion of prescription drugs, and \$0.250 million to continue to target for prosecution those who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals.

V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- NPS Park Rangers have been successful in the interdiction of cocaine and marijuana on the Southwest Border, with seizures of 90 to 100 pounds of cocaine and of numerous vehicles and weapons.
- The value of cash, vehicles, and radios seized in 1997 was close to \$92,000. NPS Park Rangers and investigators responded to 1,973 drug cases, arrested 2,400 persons and confiscated 9 vehicles and 62 weapons during this period. During 1997 the Service reported the eradication of 271,544 marijuana and sensimilla plants. The estimated value of drugs destroyed is \$216,514,000.
- During 1997 the U.S. Park Police responded to 2,367 reported drug incidents, arrested 1,383 persons for drug violations, and confiscated 56 firearms. The value of narcotics and other property confiscated was approximately \$1.9 million.
- In 1997 NPS Park Rangers participated in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program at 17 schools. The D.A.R.E. program is aimed at educating elementary and junior high school students to the dangers of drug use and the loss of self-esteem by those who use drugs.
- The U.S. Park Police are also active in the Project D.A.R.E. program, providing drug awareness education to 40 schools, encompassing 100 classes, with over 2,500 students. Forty-two officers serve as active instructors.